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ATMOSPHERE OF PEACE AND HARMONY MOST ESSENTIAL

Sardar Asks Nation To Unite

'CENTRE WILL NOT BROOK A REVOLUTION'

TRIVANDRUM, MAY 14. (PTI).

SARDAR VALLABHBHAI PATEL, DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER TODAY CALLED UPON THE PEOPLE OF INDIA TO UNITE AND CREATE AN ATMOSPHERE OF PEACE AND HARMONY IN THE COUNTRY.

Sardar Patel who was speaking at a public meeting attended by about a lakh of people at the University Stadium here this evening, warned misguided youngmen that "it is not easy to bring about a revolution in this country."

"We cannot permit it", he said adding "the Central Government was today strong enough to deal with any situation". Sardar Patel appealed to the people not to be carried away by the false cry of 'Hinduism in danger' raised by a section of Hindus in Travancore-Cochin State. He assured them that Hinduism would never be in danger in India. India was, from time immemorial, a land of tolerance dan every religion was safe there.

The Deputy Prime Minister asked Congressmen and members of the Legislature not to interfere in the day-to-day administration of the country. "The most dangerous thing in democracy", he declared "is to interfere with the services."

He called upon the services to do their duty honestly according to their conscience and according to rules.

The vast gathering included all the Ministers of the Travancore-Cochin State, legislators and Congress leaders. The Rajpramukh sat beside the Sardar in the tastefully decorated pandal specially put up for the purpose.

Thousands of people who had lined up on both sides of the roads vociferously cheered the Sardar as he drove from the Guest House to the Stadium grounds.

Sardar Patel paid a tribute to the Maharaja of Travancore for having voluntarily surendered his powers in favour of the people. "For a young man of his age to sacrifice his throne and power is not a small thing", he said.

"I appreciate the sacrifice that have been made and hope the people will make the best use of it", he said.

The Deputy Prime Minister said he had come to Travancore-Cochin to see how the infant democracy was working in this area.

In a reference to the controversy regarding the Devaswom Bill in Travancore Sardar Patel pointed out that at the time of the integration of the two States there was no opposition whatever to the payment of Rs. fifty-one lakhs annually out of Government revenues to the Devaswoms. He could not understand why there should be any agitation over it now. The Sardar declared he could not allow this money to be used for any purpose other than those specified in the Hindu Religious Endowment Act.

Adverting to the Hindu Code Bill in this connection, Sardar Patel said he knew there was difference between inheritance laws in Kerala and other parts of India. Due consideration would be given to these aspects of the problem.

Sardar Patel appealed to the people to strengthen the Congress organisation.

Earlier, Sardar Patel, arrived at Trivandrum by special plane at 8-50 this morning from Ernakulam. He was accompanied by his daughter Miss Maniben Patel, his Private Secretary Mr. V. Shanker, the Rajpramukh of Travancore-Cochin Union and Mr. V. P. Menon, Secretary of States' Ministry.

As the plane landed, the Deputy Prime Minister stepped down smiling and with folded hands acknowledged the greetings of those present at the airport. He was received by the Chief Minister Mr. T. K. Narayana Pillai, Mr. C. Kesavan, President of the Travancore District Congress Committee, Mr. T.V. Varghese, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly and Mr. T. Govindankutty Nair, the Mayor of Trivandrum.

A vast crowd had gathered outside the airport while several thousands of men, women and children lined both sides of the five miles route from the aerodrome to the Guest House to see the Deputy Prime Minister on his first visit to Trivandrum.

Delhi Postal Workers To Confer

NEW DELHI, May 14, (UPI):— The 2nd annual conference of the Union of Posts and Telegraphs Workers, Delhi Province, will be held here on May 21 under the presidentship of Sardar Hukam Singh, M.P.

Prerequisites For German Freedom

LOYALTY DEMANDED OF REPUBLIC

3-Power Declaration Issued

LONDON, May 14, (PTI-Reuter).

THE Foreign Ministers of France, the United States and Britain tonight told Germans the conditions under which they can be freed from controls and admitted back into the European community.

In a declaration drawn up by the Big Three at their London Conference, the statesmen said they were eager that Western Germany should progress rapidly towards as much sovereignty as possible. But....

The Occupation Regime would have to be retained because of the division of Germany and the international position.

Progress towards freedom would depend upon the degree of confident and frank co-operation displayed by the Government and people of the West German Federal Republic.

Its pace would be determined by the extent to which the Allies can be satisfied that their own security is safeguarded by the development in Germany of a desire for peace and friendly association with themselves.

Another factor would be the rate at which Germany advances towards a condition in which "true democracy governs and the just liberties of the individual are assured."

In other words, the declaration said:—"The natural desire of the German people to secure relaxation of controls and the restoration of the sovereignty of their country depends for its satisfaction only upon the efforts of the German people themselves and of their Government."

The Foreign Ministers, Robert Schuman, France, Ernest Bevin, Britain, and Dean Acheson, America—announced that a group of officials would be ordered to meet in London and examine the Occupation Statute with a view to its revision. They would be charged with "removing the major practical inconveniences arising in the countries concerned from the

(Continued on Page 5)

TURKEY GOES TO POLLS

General Election Since 1946

ISTANBUL, May 14. (PTI-Reuter): TURKEY'S nine million voters went to the polls today in the first general election since 1946 of the Grand National Assembly, the one-chamber Parliament.

The two main contestants in the election were the Popular Republican Party, which has ruled Turkey for 27 years, and the Democratic Party which was contesting all sixty-three constituencies for the first time.

Republican Party Chief is sixty-six-year-old President Ismet Inonu, Turkey's leader since the death of Kemal Ataturk. Democratic leader Velar Bayar is a banker, aged sixty-three.

The second opposition group, the National Party, is led by Hikmet Bayur, fifty-five-year old former diplomat. Although small, the National Party might prove important in the new Assembly if the two main parties are evenly balanced.

The state of the parties in the outgoing Assembly which had only 465 seats was: Popular Republicans 402 Democrats 32, Nationals 15, Independents 4 and vacant seats 12.

Towards A New War

LONDON, May 14. (PTI-Reuter): A Moscow radio commentator today described the Big Three Foreign Minister's London Conference as "a scheduled step in the preparation of the new war".

"The peace loving declarations of the Western rulers cannot deceive anyone. The preparation of war is the basic content of their home and foreign policy", he added.

FINAL ASSAULT ON U. P. REBELS

Provincial Congress Move

LUCKNOW, May 14. (UPI):— The Executive of the Uttar Pradesh Provincial Congress Committee at its meeting this evening decided to expel the 19 rebel M.L.A.'s from the membership of the Provincial Congress and subordinate committees and recommended to the A.I.C.C. to expel them from primary membership of the Congress organisation as such.

It may be recalled that these 19 M.L.A's had defied the directive of the Congress Working Committee to return to their seats with the Congress Party in the State Legislative Assembly and had refused to resign their membership of the Assembly as well when they were called upon to do so.

INDIA FIRM ON KASHMIR ISSUE

Nehru Reiterates Declaration

SRINAGAR, May 14. (PTI).

PRIME MINISTER Pandit Nehru declared here today that India stood by her earlier declaration on Kashmir and would continue to do so.

Pandit Nehru was addressing nearly one thousand workers of the All Jammu and Kashmir National Conference at the residence of the Kashmir Premier Sheikh Abdullah.

He said that it was for the people of Kashmir alone to decide their future. If they wanted India, nothing could stand in the way of their popular will.

Pandit Nehru, in a 90-minute speech said that Indian troops were in Kashmir at the invitation of the people of Kashmir. It was because of this invitation that India undertook the responsibility of clearing the State of the raiders. He did not feel in the least worried or doubtful regarding Kashmir's future.

There was, he added, overwhelming support in India for every action he took on Kashmir. He was sure that the people of Kashmir had also sought India's aid and friendship with due deliberation. If the Kashmiris did not want India's association with Kashmir though he would be sorry himself, he would be prepared to accept that decision.

Pandit Nehru told the workers that it was for them to explain to the masses where their interests lay and guide them in the proper path. After all, ultimately it was the people who gave strength and support to any particular cause and without their support even governments could not function.

KASHMIR TROOPS' WELFARE

Nehru's Donation

SRINAGAR, May 14, (PTI): Pandit Nehru today donated Rs. 2,500 for the welfare of the Kashmir National Militia troops whose headquarters he visited this morning.

Pandit Nehru motored this afternoon to Ganderbal, eighteen miles from Srinagar and saw the work being done on the one and a half crore rupees Sind Valley Hydro-Electric cum Irrigation Scheme which, when completed, will provide electricity for the whole of Kashmir valley and irrigate large acres of land.

In the evening, Pandit Nehru attended a garden party given on behalf of Indian troops stationed in the valley.

ELECTED: Mr. Nirmal Chandra Chatterjee, a former Judge of the Calcutta High Court, was elected President of the Bengal Provincial Hindu Mahasabha, for the current year at a meeting of the Council of the Mahasabha held in Calcutta on Sunday.

SACHAR GROUP RESIGNS

Says Congress Is Deteriorating

LUDHIANA, May 14 (PTI): One hundred and twenty-five Congress workers, including twenty-three women, belonging to Sachar Group, tendered their resignations from the Congress at an emergent meeting held here tonight.

In the course of a letter addressed to the Secretary of the AICC they made certain allegations against the Provincial Congress Committee.

The letter said: "We feel that the Congress in the Punjab is heading towards destruction. We expected honesty, trust, justice and democracy under the Congress rule but our hopes have been dashed to the ground.

"The masses are dissatisfied, workers are fallen and hedpless and national character is sinking and moral deterioration is setting in."

Anti-Corruption Drive In U. P.

LUCKNOW, May 14 (PTI): In the anti-corruption drive in the State, a Police Sub-Inspector of Fatehpur District was discharged on a charge of corruption and a Sub-Inspector of Jalaun sentenced to one years rigorous imprisonment on a similar offence.

Punjab Ordinance

SIMLA, May 14, (PTI):— The Governor of Punjab has promulgated an ordinance to provide for security of tenure to tenants in the State. The Ordinance forbids ejectment of tenants for a period of three years by a land owner from that land, which he holds in excess of hundred standard acres or two hundred ordinary acres reserved for him under its provisions.

Restoration of ejected tenants before promulgation of this Ordinance on or after May 1, has also been provided.

ASSERTION: The israel government information office issued on Sunday at Tel Aviv a statement asserting that "gents of the former Mufti Haj Amin el Husseini" were organising "military organisation for the liberation of Palestine".

CONGRESS HEADING FOR DICTATORSHIP

Democracy Through Opposition Party

MR. P. R. DAS'S APPEAL

LUCKNOW, May 14. (PTI).

MR. P. R. Das, former Judge of the Patna High Court, said here today that the necessity for a democratic party was never greater than it was today. The way the Constitution was being worked today "must necessarily lead to Congress dictatorship", he added.

Presiding over the joint session of the Democratic Convention and the U.P. Zamindars Conference, Mr. Das said: "We have in India today a one-party state just as Hitler's Germany was a one-party state, just as Mussolini's Italy was a one-party state, just as Stalin's Russia is a one-party state. In my opinion, a one-party state is wholly irreconcilable with a democratic state."

Mr. Das examined the point whether the Constitution fulfilled the requirements of a democratic state and said that the fundamental rights of citizens as provided in Article 19 (1) were "not unqualified".

"In point of fact", he said, "in various parts of India today it is impossible to hold public meetings without taking the previous permission of an officer of the Government. This does not look as if we have an unqualified right to assemble peaceably and without arms".

SUPPRESSING OTHERS

Mr. P. R. Das said: "The danger which I apprehend is that the Government may suppress all political parties which do not believe in the Congress Government on the plea that the interests of public order demand that those parties should be suppressed."

Referring to the right of a citizen to move freely throughout the territory of India, he said: "As we know this right is being constantly invaded by orders of detention passed on a large number of citizens of India". He added that the Executive Government had an unrestricted right to keep a citizen in detention for at least three months' "In my opinion Article 22 Clauses three and seven constitute a denial of the elementary right of the citizen in a democratic Constitution", he said.

SECTION 14

Mr. Das referred to the Preventive Detention Act (Act four of 1950) pased by Parliament and said: "The liberty of the subject is placed at the mercy of a mere Sub-Divisional Magistrate. After this, let it not be said that "We, the people of India, have solemnly resolved to constitute India into a sovereign democratic republic".

"I am glad to inform you that every high court has so far held that Section 14 of the Act is wholly ultra vires. In my opinion the Constitution has given such wide and arbitrary powers to the Executive Government that they must necesarily pave the way to Congress dictatorship".

Referring to the citizen's right to property Mr. Das said: "It is well known that the Bihar Legislature has recently passed an act which, in my opinion, confiscates the property of the zamindars without making any provision for compensation. It purports to be in act for management by the State of the estates and tenures in Bihar.

"In the Uttar Pradesh, you are face to face with a bill which purports to confiscate the properties of the zamindars and talukdars without payment of compensation with the meaning of that term in law. In Bihar also there is a bill for abolition of zamindaris. It is called the Land Reforms Bill but in fact all that it purports to do is to transfer the properties of the zamindars to the State without compensation within the meaning of law.

NO SOLUTION

"I oppose the legislations on the ground that the solutions suggested in those legislations is no solution at all. There should be a central act on the subject which would reconcile the right to property subject to such restrictions as may be placed on those rights."

Mr. Das opposed the Prohibition Act of Bombay Government on the ground that "morals of the people could not be improved by legislation". He deprecatel threats of nationalisation of industries and pleaded for the removal of controls so far an essential foodstaffs were concerned.

Mr. Das stressed the urgency of a Democratic Party to protect "the civil liberty of the citizen".

"I ought to state however, that civil liberty must give way to arbitrary power of the Government if the state is involved in war or if there is a rebellion within the State", he said.

PARTY TYRANNY

Rao Krishna Pal Singh of Awagarh, Chairman of the Reception Commitee welcoming the delegates said that public opinion should be mobilised to resist "the tyranny of a single party".

Mr. Singh said: "The only thing we desire to emphasise is that while we are anxious to make the fullest contribution towards the building up of modern social, economic and political institutions suited to the genius of the people, we must at the same time be determined to resist attempts at foisting ill-conceived foreign notions on an unwilling people."

Kunwar Jagdish Prasad, Secretary of U.P. Zamindars Union said that "the zamindars would have a voting strength of about 70 lakhs. If they wished to "save themselves and the province from ruin they must begin to organise themselves for the next election", he added. "If we are to have a parliamentary democracy there must come into existence another party", he said.

S. I. R. REWARD FOR VILLAGERS

SALEM, May 14 (PTI):—Muthuswami Goundan, his daughter and some other villagers of Gopinathapuram, Karuppur, who alerted the Railway Authorities about on act of sabotage and thereby prevented a serious catastrophe to the Malabar Express on October 22 last year, were rewarded at a function held here today. The rewards were sanctioned to them by the Madras Government and the South Indian Railway Authorities.

Muthuswami Goundan received a cash prize of Rs. 1,000 contributed equally by the Madras Government and the S.I. Railway Authorities, and a third class pass over the entire S.I. Railway for two months.

Refugees Still Coming

CALCUTTA, May 14, (PTI):— Another steamer 'Marlin', chartered by the West Bengal Government, today brought 564 refugees from Narayanganj. During the past 24 hours, 9,599 Hindus and 1,694 Muslims arrived in West Bengal from Eastern Pakistan by rail. states a Press note issued tonight by the West Bengal Government. During the same period 3,761 Hindus and 4,815 Muslims left.

FLAMES LICK 300 HUTS

1,500 Homeless

HYDERABAD, (Dn) May 14, (PTI) NEARLY thousand five hundred sons were rendered homeless as a result of a fire which gutted about three hundred huts in Bhongir, about 30 miles from Hyderabad yesterday evening. according to reports reaching here.

The fire is reported to have started from the hut of a "chana" roaster.

A fire engine and two fire pumps were rushed to Bhongir from Hyderabad which brought the fire under control

The loss due to the fire is estimated at rupees one lakh.

TWO LAKHS LOSS IN ANOTHER BLAZE

SECUNDERABAD: A fire broke out early this morning at the Rajmahal Talkies, situated near the Hyderabad railway station, resulting in loss estimated at Rs. two lakhs. The entire furniture and the stage were completely reduced to ashes.

The cabin room in which machines were installed were, however, saved by the timely arrival of fire fighting appliances. Six engines fought the fire for four hours and prevented it spreading to the adjoining buildings.

The cause of the fire is not known as yet.

HALF A TOWNSHIP BURNT DOWN

TOKYO: Half the township of Agematsucho in the Nagano prefecture on Central Honshu Island was burnt to cinders in a blaze which started in a timber yard about noon yesterday and died down only at four o'clock this morning.

Twenty people were seriously injured, and more than 80 others also sustained injuries.

It was the fourth big fire in Agematsucho in the past 10 years.

SHIP ON FIRE

The 6,700-ton Norwegian motor ship "Talisman" which caught fire at sea on Friday, today arrived still burning at Shimizu, Eastern Honshu, towed by the United States naval tanker "Shawnee Trail."

The tanker had brought her some 70 miles after her crew abandoned the ship.

The "Talisman's" crew of 45 and her one passenger were all rescued without casualty.

DEO TO REPORT ON MINORITIES

GAYA, May 14, (UPI): Mr. Shankerrao Deo, General Secretary, of the Congress, who will soon visit East Pakistan with Dr. P. C. Ghose to study the conditions of the minorities there, will on return submit a detailed report to the Congress Working Committee, it is learnt.

They are expected to leave for East Pakistan on May 19.

Recruiting is starting for a Malayan Auxiliary Air Force fighter squadron, first unit of a new part-time volunteer service. The squadron, formed at Panang, will be made up of local recruits with a small cadre of Royal Air Force instructors.

SYDNEY CONFERENCE TO DISCUSS RED MENACE

Momentous Taks Open Today

SYDNEY, May 14, (PTI-Reuter).

A COMMUNIST threat levelled at "South-East Asia to Indonesia" is expected to take a prominent place in talks at the Commonwealth Conference opening here tomorrow.

This threat was mentoned by Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, British Commissioner General for South-East Asia, in discussions with Australian Cabinet Ministers in Canberra last week, it was authoritatively learned.

The meeting will be a conference of the Commonwealth Consultative Council set up after the Colombo Conference last January specifically for economic and social development of South and South-East Asia. It will be attended by representatives of all Commonwealth nations.

TECHNICAL AID

Australi s expected to offer technical aid for substantial industrial development. This offer would include technical training equipment, and contributions to a Commonwealth fund.

New Zealand. External Affairs Minister Fred Doidge said of the conference: "we need policies as positive in Asia as in Europe if we are to halt Soviet Russia's aim to engulf Asia and dominate the world".

Delegates include Lord MacDonald, (Britain), Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliar (Pakistan), Mr. Robert W. Mathew (Canada) and Mr. J. R. Jayawardene (Ceylon).

T. B. MENACE TO MIRAJ TOWN

MIRAJ, May 14, (PTI): A procession demanding the removal of tuberculosis patients residing in the town proper paraded the main streets here this morning.

Handbills distributed by the processionists stated that over 200 T.B. patients were at present housed in the town "thus endangering the life of the whole town"

French Success In Indo-China

PARIS, May 14, (PTI-Reuter):— French troops killed 31 insurgents and captured 40 when they drove off besieging Vietminh (Indo-Chinese Nationalist) soldiers around a French post in south-east Phat Diem, 55 miles south of Hanoi, a French communique quoted by the French press agency reported today. The French captured a large quantity of arms notably mortars, the communique added.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

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SOCIAL.

Join immediately Social Club to secure friendship with high class ladies and gentlemen. The Leading Institution. Membership fee Rs. 5/- for one year by M. O. Please write Organiser, Social Club, Baroda Residency, P. O. (1840)

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Teachers (1) Arts and Science Graduates in all subjects. (2) Kandivalli long termer and (3) Lady Teachers for the Schools run by the Mandal. Experienced and qualified preferred. Apply to the Secretary, Sarva Vidyalaya Kelavani Mandal, KADI (N.G.)

Wanted experienced Lino Operator. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 2001 "Bombay Chronicle"

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Join Films for Pleasure and Profit. One year's General, two years' Advanced Courses in Cinematography for matrics. Prospectus from; ACAS, Post Box 1567, Bombay. 1841

Local Self Government Service—Trading Classes for Government Recognised 'L.S.G.D.' Diploma reopen from 10th July 1950. For free Prospectus apply Local Self Government Institute, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay. 7817

Learn Shorthand by post in 6 weeks. Practical training. Booklet free. India College Of Shorthand, Guntur. (1833)

Homoeopathy easily learnt. Best postal training to pass the proposed Test. For prospectus apply: The Grace Medical Mission, Mavelikara. Travancore

MEDICAL ADLETS

Rekoms cures and prevents smoking cough. Agents wanted. Apply: Mail-India, Bombay 19. 1839

HOTELS IN HILL STATION

Matheran, accommodation available, Central Hotel. Phone No. 28. (1827)

LOANS & MORTGAGES

Loans Arranged on very easy terms. Apply sharp to Mr. G. S. Monga: Post Box. No. 119, Baroda. (1834)

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted travelling Com. Agents for booking orders for our cotton and silk carpets of various patterns and designs. Apply for details to The Ananda Industrials, Bhavani, South India (1832)

MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

6 p.c. Tax Free Debentures—A few above 1st Mortgage redeemable debentures for one of the best Darjeeling Tea Gardens are for sale at par. For particulars:—Apply Post Box No. 2318, Calcutta —1. 7790

Just arrived! Swiss Jacquard Art Silk fabrics! Seven alluring colours 60" width. Lovely for curtains. Call at Raval Tiles and Marble Ltd. 97A, Queen's Road, Bombay 1.

(6773A)

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that share certificates Nos. 1/208: 1/583; and 2/239 (Shares Nos. 8689—8718, 21657—21676 & 13148—13157) for sixty shares of the Hyderabad State Bank issued in the name of Mrs. Florence Jabbar have been stolen during the Delhi Riots in Sept. 1947 Due notice thereof has been given to the Bank, and all persons are warned against dealing with the above share certificates in any way.

1835

THE INDIA UNITED MILLS, LIMITED

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of The India United Mills, Limited will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 2nd June, 1950, to FRIDAY, the 23rd June, 1950, both days inclusive.

The Dividend if sanctioned will be paid to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 2nd June, 1950.

By Order of the Board,
AGARWAL & CO.
Agents.

Bombay, 11th May, 1950. (7795)

PUBLIC NOTICES

G.I.P. RAILWAY
IMPORTANT NOTICE

The G.I.P. RAILWAY have arranged to run the following trains between Neral and Matheran on the occasion of the Centenary Celebrations to be held at Matheran during the period 17th to 24th May, 1950.

IN THE DOWN DIRECTION

Train No.	Neral dep.	Matheran Arr.
Duplicate 165 Dn.	9-00 Hrs.	10-50 Hrs.
Rail Motor	9-40 ,,	11-30 ,, (If necessary)
165 Dn.	10-20 ,,	12-10 ,,
Triplicate 165 Dn.	11-50 ,,	13-40 ,,
167 Dn.	16-35 ,,	18-25 ,,

IN THE UP DIRECTION

Train No.	Matheran Dep.	Neral Arr.
166 Up.	6-00 Hrs.	7-50 Hrs.
Duplicate 166 Up	12-20 ,,	14-10 ,,
Triplicate 166 Up.	13-50 ,,	15-40 ,,
168 Up.	14-30 ,,	16-20 ,,
Rail Motor	15-50 ,,	17-50 ,, (If necessary)

All trains mentioned above are subject to cancellation or to revision of timings if required, on account of operational difficulties.

Passengers from Bombay and Poona, may, at their own convenience, start by night trains from either end to avail of Duplicate 165 Dn. morning train leaving Neral at 9-00 hours. One Class I compartment on train No. S.5 Dn. S.75 Dn. Bombay VT Dep. 7-25 hrs. and Neral Arr. 9-23 hrs.—will be set apart exclusively for Class I passengers bound for Matheran during this period viz., from 17th to 24th instant. 7819

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

THE NAIR HOSPITAL DENTAL COLLEGE, BOMBAY 8

Recognised by Director General, Indian Medical Service, Government of India, Government of Bombay, Royal College of Surgeons, England and Foreign University Dental Colleges. Diploma of the College is registrable under the Indian Dentists' Act 1948.

18th Session opens on June 1950
Four Year's Course.

Entrance Requirements:— Inter—Science (B-Group) of the Bombay University or other Examination equivalent to it. For admission and information write to:-

V. M. DESAI,
THE DEAN
Nair Hospital Dental College, Bombay 8.

By order of the
Municipal Commissioner
Lamington Road, Bombay 8.
7810

NOTICE

PLANT and articles of a closed Surgana Distillery to be sold by Auction at Surgana Distillery (Nasik District) on 5th June 1950 at 3 P.M. The details of the plant and articles to be sold and conditions of auction can be had from the office of the Supdt. of Prohibition and Excise, Nasik Division, Nasik Road, on application. 77788

G. I. P. RAILWAY
Opening of a Joint City Booking Office at Nagpur

A JOINT City Booking Office will be opened at Nagpur in Itwari area at Plot No. 101, belonging to Messrs. C. P. Properties, Ltd., Nagpur, on and from 22-5-1950.

Tickets for Class III passengers over the G.I.P. and B.N. Railways in local and through booking, both for Nagpur and Itwari stations, will be issued from this City Booking Office. The business hours will be from 10-00 to 17-00 hours on week days only. (7806)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE
MARINE ENGINEERING TRAINING COURSE

APPLICATIONS are invited from suitable candidates for training as Merchant Navy Engineer Officers.

Selected candidates will serve a three year apprenticeship at Bombay or Calcutta and a further year in a Marine Engineering College in Calcutta after which they will proceed to sea as Junior Engineer Officers. Employment is not guaranteed but due to the shortage of Marine Engineering personnel in the Merchant Navy it is likely that there will be employment for all those who complete their training successfully.

Hostel accommodation is available at Bombay and Calcutta for apprentices who are unable to reside with parents or guardians. For the final year, residence in the College will be compulsory.

QUALIFICATIONS

(1) AGE: Between 16 and 19 years on the 1st March 1950.
(2) Physically fit for Engineering profession.
(3) Educational. Must have passed the Intermediate Science Examination of any recognised University or Board of Education at least in the second division with Mathematics and Science; or in the case of Universities and Colleges where there is no Inter Science Examination, must produce evidence of having passed satisfactorily in Mathematics and Science the first year of a three year Degree Course.

The last date for receiving applications is the 15th June 1950. Suitable candidates will be required to appear for medical examination and interview before a Selection Board at their own expense at either Calcutta or Bombay.

Application Form and Prospectus containing full particulars of cost of training, pay and future prospects can be had from the Director, Marine Engineering Training, Azad Maidan, Bombay—1. The cost of the Prospectus with application form is Re. 1 and these will be sent only on receipt of money orders for this amount. They will not be sent by V.P.P.

DIRECTOR OF MARINE ENGINEERING TRAINING.
Azad Maidan, Waudby Road, Bombay—1. (7796)

TENDER NOTICE

THE DATE of receipt of tender for the work of "Providing an approach road to W. T. Station at Andheri" at an estimated cost of Rs. 46,243/- is extended to 19-5-50. Earnest money Rs. 2,312/-. Tenders will be received upto 3 p.m. on that day and opened at 3-15 p.m.

(Sd.) R. P. MHATRE,
Executive Engineer,
Bombay Aviation Divn. No. I.,
Commerce House, Ballard Estate,
BOMBAY-I.
7807

S.S. "BAMORA" AND S.S. "BARPETA"

FOR SALE as they lie at Bombay s.s. "BAMORA" and s.s. "BARPETA" for breaking up only. Inspection may be arranged on application to Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Bombay. Sealed tenders will be received by Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., 16 Strand Road, Calcutta, up till noon 6th June, 1950 either for each ship separately or jointly. Rs. 10,000/- must be deposited as earnest money in cash either at Calcutta or Bombay in respect of each ship for which an offer is submitted. 7814

MINERVA MILLS LTD.
NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Temple Bar Building, 70 Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, on Friday, the 23rd June 1950 at 4 p.m. (S.T.), (1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December 1949 (2) To declare a Dividend and Bonus, (3) To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election and (4) To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from 5th June 1950 to 22nd June 1950, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
N. SIRUR & CO., LTD.,
Managing Agents,
V. N. CHANDAVARKAR,
Managing Director.

Bombay, 11th May 1950.

N.B. The Dividend and Bonus when declared will be made payable at the Central Bank of India, Ltd., Bangalore City, on and after 10th July 1950 to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Members on 5th June, 1950 and who have paid all dues to the Company, whether in respect of the Calls on their shares, interest thereon or otherwise. Shareholders are requested to intimate change of address, if any. This notice is more particularly addressed to Mr. Jose Floriano Jervis-Mecario Pinto, Mr. Victor Rodrigues, Mr. Albert Crowther Lister (Decd.) by executors, Mr. Norman Lister and Mr. George Lister, Mr. Joseph Joachim Martin, Mr. Alcina Pacheco Figueirido and Mr. Domingos Roque De Souza. 7809

BOMBAY PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

APPLICATIONS INVITED BEFORE 22-6-1950 for post of Tanning and Leather Expert for Industrial Co-operatives and Village Industries. Other things being equal Backward Class candidates will be preferred. PAY:—Rs. 200-650 PLUS allowances. Higher starting pay upto Rs. 265/-(fixed during two years probationary period) admissible to well qualified candidate. QUALIFICATIONS:—(1) Degree or diploma in Leather Technology or Tanning; (2) five years practical knowledge and experience of improved methods of flaying, curing and tanning; and (3) experience or training in the manufacture of leather goods. AGE:—Not more than 35 years on 1-9-1950; not applicable to Bombay Government servants and relaxable upto 40 years in deserving cases. Application form supplied on receipt of large addressed envelope with four annas postage stamps and CROSSED Indian Postal Order for Re. 1/- payable to "Secretary, Bombay Public Service Commission, Bombay 1", who will supply full details on request. Persons registered with Employment Exchanges can obtain the form on application IN PERSON at the Exchange Office. 7811

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF INDUSTRIES & SUPPLIES

Office of the Director of Supplies Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

TENDER NOTICE

THE DIRECTOR of Supplies, Bombay invites tender No. BOM|E-2|265A-284-A to reach him on or before 11 A.M. on 5-6-50 on forms (not transferable) obtainable from his office at Rs. 5|- Rupees five only (not refundable) per set to be paid in cash, by money order or the Indian Postal Order (quoting tender No. full name and address of the remitter) for:—

Description of Store	Quantity
TUBULAR STEEL FURNITURE Chairs table nesting, chairs arm, chairs easy and Tables mahogony top to Admiralty specification	287 Nos.

Applicants not already on the approved list of this Department or late Department of Supply must give their Banker's reference on application for tender forms. Tender forms will not be issued to firms already black-listed. 7813

BOMBAY PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

APPLICATIONS are INVITED before 24-6-1950 for post of Inspector of Fruit Products. PAY:—Rs. 200-650 plus dearness allowance and other allowances as admissible under rules. Higher starting pay up to Rs. 265 per mensem may be given in suitable cases. AGE:—Not more than 30 years on 1-9-1950. Relaxable in suitable cases. Age limit not applicable to Bombay Government servants. QUALIFICATIONS:—Diploma in Food Technology or M.Sc. higher University degree in Food Technology or diploma in Fruit Preservation of Indian Institute of Fruit Technology. Application form supplied on receipt of a large addressed envelope with four annas postage stamps and a CROSSED Indian Postal Order for Re. 1/- payable to the "Secretary, Bombay Public Service Commission, Bombay", who will also supply full details on request. Persons registered with the Employment Exchanges can obtain the form on application IN PERSON at the Exchange Office. 7812

AUCTION SALES

AUCTION SALE OF INTESTATE AND UNCLAIMED PROPERTIES

Under instructions from the Commisssioner of Police, Bombay, BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY 27th Instant at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at Police Commissioner's Office, opposite Arthur Crawford Market, all the Intestate and Unclaimed properties such as Jewellery, Old and New Clothes, Utensils, etc.

On view on sale day. Terms: Cash.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF ONE WAGON HARD COKE

AUCTION SALE OF ONE WAGON HARD COKE on WEDNESDAY, 31st Inst. at 3 P.M. at Byculla Goods Depot, under instructions from the G.I.P. Rly. and in accordance with sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railways Act 9 of 1890.

Terms: 50% cash deposit.

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TENANCY REFORM IN MADHYA PRADESH

Privileges Act Enforced

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

JUBBULPORE, May 14.

THE Madhya Pradesh Government has paved the way for the abolition of the Malguzari system in the State by enforcing the Agricultural Raiyats and Tenants (Acquisition of Privileges) Act with immediate effect. This Act confers MALIK MAKBUZA rights upon tenants in C.P., tenants and raiyats in the merged territories and the rights of occupancy upon the tenants in the alienated villages of Berar.

In pursuance of a scheme envisaged in the Madhya Pradesh Abolition of Proprietory Rights Bill which was passed by the State Legislative Assembly on April 5, and awaits the assent of the President before being brought into force, it is contemplated that the right of plot proprietorship should be conferred upon tenants and raiyats an lieu of the recovery of a reasonable premium which will carry with it an abatement in rent or revenue as the case may be.

Under the present Act, the same facilities for the conferral of these rights are being accelerated during the interim period so that on payment of the prescribed premium the concession in the abatement of land revenue or rent may be available to the tenants and raiyats with effects from the next instalment of rent or revenue and further they may be protected from ejectment from their holdings in the execution of any decree or order.

The scale of premium prescribed for obtaining a declaration under the Act is as follows:—

MADHYA PRADESH: Absolute occupancy tenants: 3 times the present annual rent of the holding. Occupancy tenants: 4 times the present annual rent.

BERAR: 1. ANTE-ALIENATION TENANTS: Equal to fair assessment, where the lease money payable annually does not exceed fair assessment. 2. PERMANENT TENANTS: Twice the fair assessment or two and a half times the difference between lease money and fair assessment whichever is greater. 3. TENANTS OF ANTEUNITY: Equal to six times the present or three times the difference between lease money annually payable and fair assessment whichever is greater.

MERGED TERRITORIES: RAIYATS OR TENANTS: 2 times the present annual rent of the holding

Tenants in the alienated villages of Berar, who are locally known as "10-year-tenants" will also be eligible for the benefit of this concession. An ordinary tenant or a lessee holding land in these villages in the agricultural year 1949-50 under a valid lease for a term of not less than ten years will be classified as a permanent tenant.

NO FURTHER PREMIUM

On acquiring the privileges mentioned above, the tenant or raiyat concerned will not be required to pay any further premium when MALIK MAKBUZA rights in Madhya Pradesh and the merged territories, and the occupancy rights in Berar are formally conferred upon him consequent upon the abolition of the intermediaries. The intermediaries also during the interim period will not suffer any pecuniary loss as the abatement in rent or land revenue will be adjusted in the amount of land revenue which will be due from them for the next instalment.

Villages comprising urban centres have been excluded by a notification from the purview of this Act. A declaration under the Act does not affect the rights in the trees standing in the holding, and the rights in such trees can be purchased separately by the tenants under the existing provisions of the law.

No court fee shall be payable on any application or other documents filed or produced in any proceedings under this Act.

It is hoped that the tillers of soil who at present labour under the disabilities of restricted land tenure, will now come forward to take advantage of this Act.

FOR PARLIAMENT

The selection of two candidates, namely Shri P. Y. Deshpande and Shrimati Kalawati Dixit, made by a joint meeting of the Mahakosal Provincial Congress Working Committee and the Executive Committee of the Assembly Congress Party in Madhya Pradesh for their election to the Indian Parliament has been received with a mixed feeling of surprise and disappointment in the political circles of the State

It is reported that in response to the 'Advice' of Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru, who was anxious to see that more women are encouraged to take part in the Parliamentary activities, the selection of Shrimati Kalawati Dixit was made by the meeting. Shrimati Dixit has come into the limelight for the first time in her life and very little is known to the people about her public activities or career in the Congress field. She has been employed as a lady Vaidya in a municipal Ayurvedic dispensary at Saugor. It is further stated that the name of Shrimati Ratan Kumari Devi, the talented daughter of Shri Govind Das, M.P., was sugggested for this seat, but when she refused to go to the Parliament, the choice fell upon Shrimati Dixit.

Surprise is being felt over the selection of Shri P. Y. Deshpande, who is known by the name of "P.Y." to his friends "P.Y." belongs to Nagpur. He is the President of the Indian National Trade Union Congress, Madhya Pradesh. It is rather strange to note how without ascertaining the opinion of the Nagpur Provincial Congress Committee and taking the latter body into confidence, the Mahakosal Congress Executive Committee allotted a seat to a Nagpurian at the cost of a candidate from this Congress Province.

It is reported that P.Y. was a hot favourite of the Ministry and since he had missed the bus in December last, when the selection of 8 candidates for the Parliament was made from this State and he was floored by Shri Kannamwar, the President of the Nagpur Provincial Congress Committee, he was obliged this time by his patrons and returned to the Parliament. Shri Deshpande is a rival to Shri R. S. Ruikar, M.L.A., the veteran Labour leader of Madhya Pradesh, and it is believed in the political circles that in order to weaken the hold of Shri Ruikar on the Labour, Shri Deshpande has been elevated to a higher and more influential sphere.

SWARAJ THROUGH LAWS IMPOSSIBLE

ITCHELKARANJI, May 14 (PTI): Mr. G. V. Mavalankar, Speaker of the Indian Parliament, declared here today that swaraj could not be "established by law."

He said: "The more laws we make, the more degraded we stand as it indicates the depth of our fall from public morality and good behaviour."

Mr. Mavalankar was opening the two-day conference of Congress effective members and active workers for Kolhapur district.

"Swaraj", Mr. Mavalankar said, "connotes the attainment of political and economic equality and social justice among the people". He added that he felt that the people had not understood "the meaning of swaraj."

He, therefore, urged Congress workers to work among the illiterate masses to educate them "as regards their duties and responsibilities."

Pir Sentenced To Death

CHARGES OF LOOT AND MURDER

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, May 14: A most sensational case of Punjab in which Pir Mohammed Saeed, aged 35 years, who claimed to possess great magical powers, was charged for looting and murder of some persons has resulted in the Pir and his accomplice Abdul Ghani aged 26 years, being sentenced to death.

The Pir it was stated, invented a 'spiritual device' of showing 'angel' to his ambitious victims, who were later asked to bring money to receive the blessings of the angel. The poor victims would, after bringing the desired jewellery, be taken to a village Machhiwara where they would be administered Mawa-coated opium which would soon make them unconscious. They would then be strangled to death and buried in a pit dug for the purpose.

In this way, the accused who was known as Wassanpara Pir, is reported to have looted and killed a number of persons; his last victim being Zaheer-ul-Hassan son of Major Chiragh Hassan Hasrat Editor of 'Imroze' Lahore.

DEGREDATION

Characterising the case as a typical illustration of the depth of degredation to which man can fall on account of his inhuman propensities, the Sessions Judge of Sheikhpura who sentenced both the accused to death, said that the story of Pir Saeed's grave crimes brings to light the manner in which certain persons masquerade under the title of 'Pirs' and create wrong religious beliefs among illeterate or needy persons for the purposes of exploitation'.

The Sessions Judge further remarked that 'human ingenuity has not so far invented any device by which a man can be hanged more than once and law does not allow Courts any discretion to propose more painful punishments. I must, therefore, be content with imposing the only penalty which can be hardly commensurate with the gravity of the offence'.

IMPROVE QUALITY OF GOODS

Plea To Industrialists

NEW DELHI, May 14 (PTI): Mr C. B. Gupta, Uttar Pradesh Minister for Food and Civil Supplies, yesterday appealed to industrialists of the country to pay more attention to the quality of the goods produced than to mere profits. Only then would they be able to stand foreign competition in the world market, he said.

Mr. Gupta was speaking at the opening ceremony of a factory at Modinagar, 30 miles from here. He said that though the contribution of the industrialists to the industrial progress of the country was admitted, during the last four or five years, they had failed to keep the high ideals they ought to before them in running their enterprises.

He said that Government's policy was one of gradual relaxation of controls. But there was nothing unusual about the existence of controls in India as even in industrially advanced countries of the West controls were in force. He said if there was to be complete removal of controls in India, production of industrial goods should be sufficient to satisfy the needs of the people Industrialists and consumers alike should help quicken the process of relaxation of controls, he added.

SALES TAX RATES WILL BE REVISED

Madhya Bharat Assurance To Industrialists

(From Our Correspondent)

GWALIOR, May 13.

The Government of Madhya Bharat has, in an official communique, assured the business interests and the industrialists in the State, of a favourable consideration of revision of the rates of the recent Sales Tax levied on 34 articles with effect from May 1.

It may be recalled that the deputationists from Indore and Gwalior recently waited on the Sales Tax Commissioner Mr. Sapru in this connection.

Council Of Agricultural Research Annual Report

NEW DELHI, May 14, (PTI):

THE floating of the Delhi development scheme for applying results from researches in actual field conditions highlighted the activities of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research in 1948-49, according to the Council's annual report just published.

The scheme aims at developing a compact group of ten villages in Delhi by improved farming and at building up a co-operative spirit to enable the community to raise its living standards.

On the research side, the Council continued investigations on the various aspects of agriculture and animal husbandry including breeding and pests and disease control, of both food and cash crops.

WORK ON RICE

Breeding work on rice was continued in Bombay, Kashmir, Travancore and Hyderabad.

In Bombay, indigenous and exotic stains were compared in respect of two most important characters, namely, yield and grain quality but so far the local stains have proved to be definitely better.

In Kashmir, exotic varieties, especially Russian, have proved early maturing and were harvested six weeks earlier than indigenous kinds. Thus possibilities of growing this crop on high altitudes 7,000 to 9,000 ft. have been created.

The possibilities of the use of soya beans as human as well as cattle food, are being examined in the Punjab.

Studies were continued on the comparative nutritive value of various edible oils, lard, 'dalda' and cow ghee as well as various types of fodder including straw, indigenous grasses and certain tree leaves. One of the important observations made was that in the case of alkali treated rice and wheat straw it was found that when it was fed to young cavles their growth was accelerated.

CATTLE IMPROVEMENT

A cattle improvement scheme known as 'key villages scheme' has been launched in the U. P. and Cochin. According to this, all bulls of inferior type will be castrated in these selected areas and high-quality bulls supplied in their place, thus improving the quality of cattle. A third such scheme will be in operation in Delhi shortly. The sheep breeding scheme in Madras has shown that the quality and quantity of wool produced by Bellary sheep can be definitely improved by feeding the sheep on good pastures.

Work on goat and poultry breeding is also in progress. In the case of poultry, careful management, good feeding and improved housing have been found to give the highest average yield.

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BARSAAT
IMPERIAL
2-15, 6-15, 9-30 Sun. 12 Noon
BROADWAY
2-30, 6-30, 9-30 Sun. 12-30
PALACE
3, 6-15, 9-30 Sat. Sun. 11-45
PARADISE
11-45, 3, 6-15, 9-30
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CUTE & CATCHY
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MAANG
RAMOLA, WASTI,
AMAR, PROTIMA, HEMLATA & MUBARAK
MINERVA
(Adv. 10 to 12)
STAR (Mazagaon)
VYANKATESH (Vile Parle).

CITY & SUBURBS

TODAY

Hindu: Vaisakh Vad 14, 2006
Muslim: Rajjab 27, 1369
Parsi: Adar 15, 1319
Sunrise 6-4, a.m. Sunset 7-5 p.m.
Hightide 11-30, 23-00 Lowtide 04-44, 17-14.

DAY TEMPERATURES LIKELY TO FALL

All-India Weather

POONA, May 14. (PTI): The following is the daily weather summary for Sunday:

Thundershowers have been widespread in sub-Himalayan West Bengal and local in Assam, Orissa, Bihar, Mysore and coastal Andhra Desa.

Day temperatures were appreciably above normal in east Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Chota Nagpur, north Hyderabad and the northern districts of Tamilnad.

Forecast until Monday evening: Thundershowers will be widespread in Assam and sub-Himalayan West Bengal and occur locally in Gangetic West Bengal, Chota Nagpur, South Bihar, north Orissa and Travancore Cochin. A few thundershowers are also likely in east Madhya Pradesh, Madras state and Mysore. A few dust or thunderstorms are expected in east Uttar Pradesh and the hills of west Uttar Pradesh and of the Punjab(I).

Day temperatures will fall in northeast India and east Madhya Pradesh.

Here is the daily weather chart: Ahmedabad 107 81 0 0 minus 0.3 Ahmedanagar 106 69 0 0.3 minus 0.4 Allahabad 109 80 0 1.8 plus 0.9 Aurangabad 107 73 0 0.2 minus 0.4 Bangalore 96 71 0 1.1 minus 2.4 Baroda 108 81 0 0 minus 0.1 Belgaum 98 67 0 2.6 minus 0.1 Banaras 109 81 0 0.7 minus 0.1 Bhavanagar 105 79 0 0 minus 0.4 Bhopal 107 81 0 1.6 plus 0.0 Bombay 90 77 0 0 minus 0.1 Calcutta 98 81 0 3.1 minus 2.4 Kanpur 109 80 0 0.5 minus 0.1 Cherrapunji 73 63 0.1 34.3 minus 19.3 Cochin 89 79 0 6.7 minus 3.1 Coimbatore 94 77 0 1.4 plus 0.8 Cuttack 102 77 0.1 4.1 plus 1.0 Darjiling 61 53 0 10.9 plus 1.2 Delhi 106 79 0 0.7 minus 0.3 Gorakhpur 105 77 0 0.9 minus 0.6 Gwalior 110 77 0 0.3 Hydrabad 107 80 0 0.1 minus 1.9 Jamnagar 74 0 0 Jubbulpore 110 84 0 1.4 plus 0.3 Lucknow 108 79 0 0.5 minus 0.4 Madras 105 84 0 0.4 minus 0.8 Mahabaleshwar 85 69 0 0.3 minus 1.3 Mangalore 91 70 0 0.4 minus 2.3 Murssoorie 79 62 0 4.3 minus 0.2 Mysore 92 65 2.1 8.1 plus 2.7 Nagpur 112 82 0 1.2 minus 0.2 Ootacamund 75 51 0 2.1 minus 5.3 Palghat 98 80 0 1.3 0 Patiala 104 75 0 1.3 0 Patna 101 78 0 0.3 minus 0.8 Poona 99 70 0 1.6 plus 0.8 Rajkot 108 75 0 0 minus 0.3 Shillong 76 58 0.1 10.9 minus 1.7 Sholapur 108 79 0 0.5 minus 0.5 Simla 74 60 0 4.6 minus 0.4 Surat 97 80 0 0 minus 0.1 Trivandrum 90 80 0 8.8 plus 0.2

Enriching Marathi Vocabulary

ROLE OF NEWSPAPERS PRAISED

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Have Marathi newspapers been contributing to the development of Marathi literature? This was the subject of a discussion at a study group today under the auspices of the Marathi Literary Conference, now in session in Bombay. Mr. Baburao Vishnu Paradkar, Editor, "Aj" Benares, presided.

Those participating in the discussion belonged to three categories: men of literature, journalists, and men of literature working as journalists.

The concensus of opinion was that the newspapers did contribute to the development of literature. While acknowledging that some eminent journalists had enriched the Marathi vocabulary by coining many apt words, the men of letters, however, blamed the newspapers for having imported into the language "journalese" and numerous wrong idioms. Newspaper writings showed utter disregard for chastity of expression and of the mode of writing, and these incorrect expressions were being popularised by the newspapers, they argued.

A REALISATION

A professor said that while examining university papers recently, the realisation had sadly grown upon him that literary students seemed to take their lessons in idioms— not from their teachers and professors, but from the daily newspapers.

A newspaper editor sharply retorted that the sub-editors in his office all held high university degrees, and if they did not write chaste Marathi, it only indicated the failure of the teachers and professors to impart them education.

Those who took part in the discussion were Prof. N. R. Phatak (Bombay), Mahamahopadyaya D.V. Potdar (Poona), Prof. V.P. Kulkarni (Bombay), Mr. Mahajani (Bombay), Mrs. Kamalabai Tilak ((Poona), Mr. Kavdi (Sholapur), Mr. G.T. Madholkar (Nagpur) and Mr. Khadilkar (Bombay).

CINEMA COMMITTEE FOR SAURASHTRA

RAJKOT, May 14 (PTI): The Government of Saurashtra will appoint a "Cinema Committee" to examine all films before exhibiting in any theatres of the State, says a press note.

The decision has been taken under the Indian Cinematograph Act which has been recently applied to Saurashtra.

The press note adds that films which have been passed by the Boards of Censors of Bombay, Madras and Calcutta will be allowed in Saurashtra but any other film which has not been passed by these Boards will have to take a permit from the Government before exhibiting in any theatres of the State.

IMPORTANT ROLE OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Naik-Nimbalkar's Call To Trainees

BOMBAY, Sunday.

THE important role of physical education in the life of the youth of this country was emphasised by Shri Naik-Nimbalkar, Minister for Industries and Labour, Government of Bombay, presiding over the year's closing function of the Training Institute for Physical Education, Kandivali, Bombay, this evening.

Before 1937 the Minister said, physical education in the secondary schools was far from satisfactory. Educational institutions were mainly concerned to provide suitable clerks to the then Government and physical education was not only neglected but it was thought to be opposed to the so-called intellectual education. No body took any interest in starting this kind of activity in schools and students naturally were left without such training.

"Looking to the past events, we may definitely say that your Institute is the first land-mark in this State which has placed physical education on sure status. Now with the dawn of freedom, we will have to shoulder greater responsibilities and the youth of this State will be called upon to do their utmost to consolidate our freedom. It is, therefore, in the fitness of things that the physical education must be imparted to the boys and girls studying in schools and colleges and your Institute, I am sure, will play its part in providing necessary trained staff for the schools in this State.

DUTY TO PERFORM

"It is needless for me to stress the need of physical education. But you, who have come to this training Institute, have a great responsibility on you. You are all teachers and, though for the present in this school you are students, you will soon go back to your respective schools as teachers and I hope you will do your best to inculcate into the minds of your students the necessity of physical training and all that it stands for.

"The Committee appointed in 1937, on whose recommendations this Institute was establishing, clearly defined the ideal of physical education. It is not merely to build up a powerful and healthy body, but also to evoke and foster those personal and civic virtues in pupils which would make them better citizens, whether they choose to be civilians or soldiers in their after life.'

"Now our country needs better disciplined youth, full of enthusiasm and physically fit to shoulder the great responsibility of building a strong nation. You have, therefore, a duty to do and I hope you will all try your utmost to achieve some tangible results in this sphere.

"This Institute is open to both men and women and with the growing demand for trained staff in schools women will also take keen interest, as we all know that the education among girls is also growing rapidly. But, apart from some kind of incentive in the form of increased pay, etc., the opportunity has a value of its own in life. Therefore. I appeal to all men and women teachers to take advantage of this Institute which will give them a proper outlook on life and make them better fitted for their jobs. They have a message to give to the country and I hope they will view this important aspect of this training.

OF THE COLLEGE

"As regards the establishment of a college for physical education, I may say that the Government has got before it recommendations concerning this and whenever a suitable opportunity comes, it will not be slow to implement them. You all know that our Chief Minister, who has done so much for physical education in schools, who has established this Institute and who gives his serious thought to all these recommendations, will always try to give due priority to such schemes when circumstances permit him to do so.

"You have been trained in this parent Institute and you will try to be real sportsmen and contribute your mite for raising the intellectual and physical standard of the students in your charge and do your duty also towards your less fortunate brothers and sisters. I am certainly glad to note that the Institute is doing good work and I do appreciate the services rendered by it for the last 12 years.

"It has been your endeavour to popularize our Indian games and I congratulate the Institute on giving a proper lead in this matter. I was particularly glad to know that a student of this Institute has gone to the U.S.A. to study physical education and recreation there and he will surely suggest improvements and new methods which we can use with advantage to bring our physical education on par with other progressive countries."

CURB PROFIT MOTIVE

Call To Trade

PATNA, May 14 (UPI): An appeal to businessmen to curb the profit motive was made by Dr. Anugraha Narain Sinha, Food and Supply Minister, addressing a conference of cloth importers held here today under the auspices of the Bihar Chamber of Commerce.

Dr. Sinha said that the country was passing through a revolution and they must be ready to meet any unforseen eventuality, with courage. Their profit motive must be reduced to the minimum in consonance with the change in circumstances.

Dr. Sinha made a fervent appeal to the cloth importers to give 600 pieces of cloth for the East Bengal refugees immediately and 400 pieces at a later date.

TAKE INTEREST IN CO-OPERATION

Mr. N. Master's Appeal

BOMBAY, Sunday.

There is no other system more beneficial and educative in its effects than the co-operative movement, declared Mr. Nagindas Master presiding over the social function of the representatives of Consumers' Co-operative Societies working in Greater Bombay held at Jinnah Hall this afternoon.

He appealed to the people to takke greater interest in the movement, which could go a long way in solving many of the economic problems of the day.

Carpenter Killed In City Workshop Explosion

BOMBAY, Sunday.

A carpenter named Yenku was seriously injured as a result of a violent explosion in the Bombay Port Trust Workshop yesterday morning.

He died soon after admission in the St. Georges Hospital.

Memon Leader Dead

BOMBAY, Sunday. — Mr. Abu Bakr Abdur Rehman Beg Mohammed, a Memon leader, died at New Delhi of heart failure this morning. The body is being brought here by special plane. The burial will take place tonight.

QUICK IMPORT OF MORE PENICILLIN

Free Licences Under Drugs Act

NEW DELHI, May 14. (UPI).

IN view of the reports of shortage of penicillin in the country causing considerable inconvenience to the general public, the Government of India have taken adequate measures for the import of penicillin as quickly as possible, says a press note issued today by the Commerce Ministry.

Reports are already being received, according to the press note, about arrivals of consignments of penicillin against licences issued during the July-December 1949 licensing period. Since 1st January 1950 licences have been issued for import of Rs. 40 lakhs worth of penicillin from Canada and the USA, and Rs. 77.77 lakhs from soft currency countries.

In order, however, that the maximum supplies arrive as quickly as possible, Government have decided further to liberalise the policy regarding import of penicillin. It has been decided that licences will be issued freely to holders of drug licences under the Drugs Act, 1940 for import of penicillin from dollar and soft currency countries by the Import Trade Controllers at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

Government have also decided to liberalise the import of para-amino salycylic acid, insulin, and certain antileprosy drugs, sulpha drugs and arsenicals from soft currency countries. Details of the arrangements made in this behalf will be separately announced.

BANGALORE GETS GOOD SHOWERS

Power Supply Position Eases

BANGALORE, May 14 (PTI): Good summer showers in the Cauvery River basin has eased the position with regard to electricity in Bangalore and Kolar Gold fields. At present there is a cut of 50 per cent on power supplies for industrial purposes. A proposal to raise the cut to 75 per cent has been deferred and may not be nceessary.

The water level in the Krishnarajasagar reservoir which went down to less than 15 feet has now risen to 20 feet and Sivasamudram hydro-electric station continues to generate part of its load. Meanwhile, the Shimsha Electric Works, seven miles down stream, is getting better supplies of water because the Kabini river which joins the Cauvery before the Shimsha head works has brought in a good flow of water, following heavy showers in her catchment.

The augmented supplies of water in the Krishnarajasagar reservoir are however not considered sufficient to help agriculturists.

ONE MORE DEAD: The number of constables killed in the Howrah Ghat outrage on May 10 now gone up to three when an injured constable succumbed to injuries on May 12.

SPREAD HINDUISM IN EUROPE

Dr. Atreya's Appeal

QUILON, May 14 (PTI).

Dr. B. L. Atreya, Vice-Chancellor of the Banaras Hindu University yesterday appealed to Hindus in the country to spread Hinduism and Hindu dharma in Europe and other Western countries.

Dr. Atreya, presiding over the open session of the Hindu Maha Mandal here this morning, dwelt at length on the ideals for which Hinduism stood and said there was great need felt in the USA and European countries for the study of these ideals.

"Hinduism, which distinguished itself from other religions by conferring upon the individal complete freedom to think, has a great future in the world which is today passing through immense changes. As science advances, Hinduism will be more firmly established", he added.

Earlier Mr. A. Sankar, Chairman of the Reception Committee, explained the objects of the Hindu Maha Mandal and said that the main idea was to "wipe out the caste distinction and form a united Hindu society aimed at promoting the welfare of the Hindu community with particular reference to ameliorating the conditions of the Harijans and other bacukward classes. The Maha Mandal which is strictly a non-political body will thrfow its lot in the uplift of the backward communities for which Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the Nation, lived and died."

ADVANCE BOOKING FROM TODAY
Morning 9-30 to 12-30 P.M.
Evening 3 to 6-30 P.M.
RAJKAMAL'S
DAHEJ
Directed by V. SHANTARAM
Starring: JAYASHREE
FROM FRIDAY 19TH AT
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TODAY'S RADIO

MONDAY, May 15.

Air News From Delhi

English 8 a.m. 1-30 p.m. 6. 9 Gujarati 8-45 a.m. 1 pm. 8-15; Hindustani 8-15 a.m., 1-40 p.m 6-10, 9-15. Kannada 7-45 a.m. 7-45 p.m. Malayalam 7-30 a.m. 7-30 pm Marathi 8-30 a.m., 12-50 p.m. 8; Tamil 7-15 a.m., 2 p.m. 7-15; Telugu, 7 a.m. 1-50 p.m. 7 p.m.

BOMBAY

7-30 a.m. Bhor bhee, 7-40 Today's programme, 7-45 Sumant Vyas, G. geets, 8-15 Hirabai Jhaveri, kh. v. d. todi, 12-45 p.m. Tantrakari, 12-50 Sumant Vyas, G. compositions, 1-40 p.m Dance fusic, 5-0 Hindi by radio, 5-20 N. Ghosh, tabla, 5-35 A.P. Narayangaonkar, patdeep, 6-10 Music lessons, 6-30 Hirabai Javeri, thumri, 7-9 S. Sawkar, pad, 7-10 Locals, 7-20 A.P Narayangaonkar, cl. music, 7-30 S. Vyas G. geets, 7-45 For industrial workers, 8-30 G talk on 'more houses' 8-45 A Marzban, India and world, 9-15 N. Ghosh, tabla, 9-30 Film songs, 9-45 A. R. Dawood, books review, 10-0 Melody trio, 10-25 E. Caruso, 10-40 Melody trio.

VARIATIONS

8-0 a.m. S. Nageshkar, tabla, 8-45 S. Sawkar, M. stage songs, 1-0 p.m. A.P. Narayangaonkar, pad, 1-10 Music, 1-59 For women, 5-0 Hindi by radio, 6-0 Air artist. dadra, 6-20 For rural listeners, 7-30 Commercial news, 8-15 S. Sawkar M songs, 8-45 Month's song, 9-0 Indirabai Chikramane K songs 10-0 R. Takore, G. drama 'Menkanu swapna', 10-30 AIR stations music prog.

BARODA

7-30 a.m. swar vilas, 7-45 Prog. for today and tomorrow, 7-50 B. Ghoda geet, 8-15 G. G. Gaekwad, shahnai, 8-30 Veena Gautam, jaunpuri, 5-30 p.m. As in Ahmedabad, 6-10 G. G. Gaekwad, shahnai, 6-20 Veena Gautam, bhajan, 6-30 For rural listeners, 7-0 Dukhi dil, 7-15 As in Ahmedabad, 7-30 G.G. Gaekwad, shahnai, 7-45 Veena Gautam, nand, 8-0 B. Ghoda geets 8-10 Locals, 8-30 Sabras, 9-30 As in Ahmedabad, 8-45 Radio Orch.

AHMEDABAD

7-30 a.m. Ashram bhajanavali, 7-40 Devotional songs, 8-15 As in Baroda, 8-30 D. Mahomed, ashvari variety, 5-30 p.m. D. Mahomed, kh. dhanashri 6-10 As in Baroda, 6-30 For women, 7-0 Munjavan, 7-15 R. Parikh, G. talk on ruins of Shrimal, 7-30 For industrial workers, 8-0 Locals, 8-5 Our country, 8-30 V.R. Athavale, raag bihag, 8-45 Maya Divetia's garba, 9-30 D. Mohammad, bhajan, geet, 9-45 As in Baroda.

WHOLESALE
VITAMIN TABLETS

Applications are invited for appointment as wholesale agent in Bombay State for distribution and sale at scheduled rates of vitamin tablets manufactured by the Haffkine Institute. Detailed information regarding the products, packings and conditions of sale can be obtained from this office.

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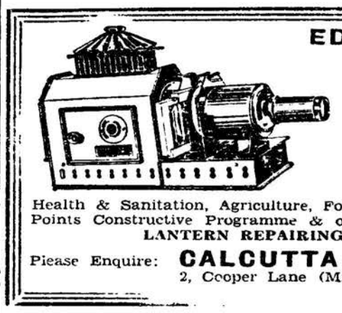
Director,
HAFFKINE INSTITUTE
Parel, Bombay 12.



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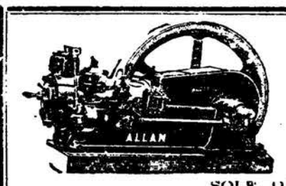

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The Bombay Chronicle

CONSOLIDATING FREEDOM

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel uttered words of realism when he said to the Congress workers at Ernakulam that "the future of the country depended upon what we do during the next four or five years. If we fail then the coming generations will curse us and will say that these people got freedom and ruined it." How grave is the warning can be seen from the situation in the country. Congress ideals and traditions, which won for the country its independence, seem to be tarnished and forgotten. Conflicting voices are pulling the country in different directions. The goal of secularism is being assailed by pseudo-culturists. Religious traditions are being twisted to suit the plans of ambitious and crafty politicians. Intolerance and orthodoxy are on the increase. The masses are being confused by half-digested political theories. At such a time when they should provide a lead the ranks of Congressmen are being torn by internecine quarrels and rivalries. As Sardar Patel put it, whereas in slavery we ran on even course now that independence is achieved we have begun quarreling and have forgotten the real objective for which we struggled and suffered. He pointed out that the masses in India were soaked in illiteracy, poverty and ignorance and it was for their upliftment that the Congressmen must work. He gave some concrete advice when he said "Please do not run after offices, but if they come to you do take them. Offices are not the only criterion....Now is the time that we should all stand together, not quarrel, not divide and not have any jealousies. You should be able to set your house in order." As far as advice goes Sardar Patel could not have said anything better. But mere words of advice are not going to put the house in order. We regret to say that there is not enough evidence that the High Command has seriously endeavoured to diagnose the malady that is eating into the vitals of the Congress and giving rise to rebellions and revolts. It is very often that the rebels have justice on their side and are revolting against the very elements which are ruining the Congress by corruption, jobbery and favouritism. If the Congress is unable to cleanse itself of undesirable elements and purify the organisation, eruptions in form of revolts are bound to occur. Mere disciplinary actions against them are not going to solve the problem. There must be an attempt to go deep down to the roots to seek the cause of the malady. It would be no use saying that all's well with the organisation and it is only the few malcontents who are disturbing the united front. Sometimes, it may just be the reverse and these men may have been driven to open revolt because of their steadfast belief in Congress ideals and traditions. It is man like Sardar, who can cleanse the organisation ruthlessly to give it its former glory of service and sacrifice. It is a pity that he is so much pre-occupied with his governmental work. He did a magnificent job in the integration of states. The same kind of diplomacy, tact and firmness is necessary to make the Congress Party machinery function in unison. Demoralisation and rot has set into the ranks of Congressmen, youngmen are getting disillusioned, communalism is seen where it was never suspected before. This is the time when a clear lead and a well defined party programme is required and there must be a front rank Congressman at the head of the organisation to see that the new lead reaches and is followed in every nook and corner of the country. There must be a kind of spiritual revival and new determination to consolidate the freedom we have won. The Nasik session of the Congress is at hand. It is essential that the presidentship should go to a real leader and not to a mere figurehead, who would spare no pains to overhaul the Congress organisation and breathe into it a new spirit of sacrifice, service and discipline.

Eradicate Black Market

The evils of hoarding, black market and pugree, which were the pernicious effects of the last war, have survived too long. They have constituted a serious threat to the economic stability of the country. Unscrupulous persons, if they have something to trade upon, are tempted on the slightest pretext to fleece their customers. Mere rumour, if cleverly set afloat is enough to make dealers sit tight upon their stocks and to negotiate sales at increased prices. Following intervention by the Government in the precarious situation of penicillin in Bombay, the drug has now abruptly disappeared from the market at Surat and from Dhubi (Assam) comes the startling news that the town has, all of a sudden, found itself in the grip of salt famine and consequently of predatory profiteers. Scarcity, even if it is genuine, is often deliberately accentuated by vested interests and put forward as an excuse for the demand for abnormal prices; and gullible or unwary customers are easily made to walk into the trap. This excuse for the inflation of the price of Penicillin was referred to in the presence of pressmen while the deputation of the drug market waited upon Bombay's Minister for Civil Supplies. An argument, like this, which is absurd on the face of it fails to support the dealers' case. Scarcity of any commodity cannot justify any sudden and steep rise in its price. It is inconceivable how the cost of anything, which was paid long before the boom, should suddenly become heavier for the dealer as a result of scarcity. Even if the stock is limited, the dealers' duty should be to dispose of whatever is in his possession at the usual price and to explain the true position to disappointed customers.

Black market should be taken as an evidence of moral degeneration which has set in trade. The trend of events in recent years has left the impression that ethics, if there is any which guides business, is more of a creed of convenience than conscience. Eradication of black market has been one of the immediate concerns of the Government and a long cherished expectation of the people, but inspite of the severe penalties awarded to offenders, the evil has continued to raise its head whenever it finds a favourable opportunity. Several trades have organised themselves into associations in order to safeguard their interests. These very associations should be made partly responsible for locating black markets in their respective spheres of influence and for bringing it to the notice of the authorities. It is difficult to find a sphere where this deep-rooted evil has not cast its shadow. The ubiquitous profiteer wearing the appearance of respectability is not unlikely to enter organisations be they political, social or cultural. He is equally capable of capturing a seat on committees if formed to combat anti-social activities. The usual organisational method, since it does not discriminate between types of the people, is not expected to deal efficiently with the complicated situation. Black market has been so much of a nightmare to the people that they have begun to view even fair dealings with a feeling of suspicion. In such circumstances what is needed is the organisation of a popular front by those who have been victims of unrelenting black marketeers. These victims are the customers who form the main bulk of the population, and they should be encouraged to overcome meekness and submissiveness which they have hitherto displayed in dealings with black-marketeers and to assist the Government actively in enforcement of law which is intended for their protection. Hardships suffered by customers in obtaining a life-sustaining article like salt or life-saving drug like Penicillin should now awaken them to the urgency of asserting themselves against the activities of anti-social elements. But the lead and guidance to them should come from the enlightened and right-minded sections among them.

Regrettable Lapse

India had intimated to the International Court of Justice her plan to present, along with the United Nations, South Africa and the Philippines Republic to present an oral statement too on the South-West Africa case when the Court begins public hearings on South Africa's mandate obligations in the territory. At the last minute India has had to cancel that plan because of the sudden illness in the United States of Mr. B. N. Rau. This is very unfortunate because the presentation of India's views on the South-West Africa case would have been both effective and impressive. But what is disappointing is that the Government of India decided against the suggestion to send a substitute lawyer to The Hague for that purpose. The United Nations representative will labour under obvious disadvantages of hesitations and deliberate restraints. The Philippines will, of course, present the case against South Africa as fully as possible. But because of India's much better knowledge of the South Africa and affairs in South West Africa, because of her consistent and unfailing interest in the problem of Africa's inhabitants and because of the fact that she has led the fight for a fair deal to the people of South-West Africa, an oral statement in support of the written statement, would have been in a different category and of great value to the cause of the unfortunate people of South-West Africa.

Thought For The Day

Philosophy consists not in airy schemes for idle speculations; the rule and conduct of all social life is her great province.

—THOMSON

Tete-a-Tete

WITHOUT COMMENT

WASHINGTON: May 13— The U.S. had produced baby atomic bombs small enough to be carried by jet planes, officials said yesterday.

The officials said the small size of the bombs did not mean that they were less powerful than full-sized bombs.

The officials gave no indication how powerful the "Baby A-Bomb" could be, but the report prompted speculation that it might be more powerful than the early model atomic bombs dropped on Japan or tested at Bikini.

—PTI-Reuter

* *

Recalling in his speech at Ernakulam the change that had come over the Princely Order, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel said the six hundred and odd princes quickly understood that their place in the new set-up was different. "Similarly the people should also understand their responsibilities in the new structure".

The trouble is that there are so many "leaders" and "patriots" eagerly and vociferously giving so many "only" definitions of "responsibilities" and "the new structure."

* *

The police in Calcutta had on Saturday to disperse with tear gas a crowd of about 200 refugees, who staged a demonstration in front of the Chief Minister's residence, shouting slogans against Government and so on.

We sympathise with these poor victims of those who inspire without getting teargassed.

* *

LUCKNOW, May 13: The Democratic Party, consisting of the zamindar members of the Opposition, staged a walk-out in the U.P. Legislative Assembly today when the House passed without discussion 42 clauses in the U.P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Bill relating to payment of compensation.

Poor rich Zamindars. They are being denied even "compensation" for centuries of hardships undergone in the altruistic mission of relieving peasants of the heavy burden of pies and annas extracted from the soil. Most reprehensible.

SOCIAL WORK IN SWITZERLAND

In Switzerland Social Work is considered to be organized help of the strong to the weak, of the community to the individual. It is a fight against poverty and distress, against weakness and guilt. It is based on our humanitarian ideas of the value, dignity and liberty of each single person and on our ideals of justice and fraternity, according to which everybody has the same rights as well as the same duties towards the community.

From a political point of view strong individuals make the community stronger and also the state which is not meant to be an end in itself but only a way to realize our human aims.

The social legislation of Switzerland is very old. Steady social progress is as deeply rooted in the tradition of the Swiss State as in its legal principles.

As in the case of Swiss life generally, social work is organied on "independent, democratic" and "federal" lines. Initiative primarily rests with private philanthropic and charitable institutions and with the Communal authorities. The Federal and the Cantonal Governments confine themselves as a general rule to subsidizing the services provided by private bodies and the Communes, wherever necessary.

NEUTRAL ATTITUDE

Most of these Institutions are considered neutral in a religious and political sense. This is very important in a heterogeneous country like Switzerland help must be given to anybody irrespective of his confession, his political background and his mother tongue.

If the individual and collective self help and the help through private institutions is not sufficient, and only then, the public social work steps in. However, each single case has to be considered carefully, before public funds can be used.

The Cantonal Governments differ in their policy towards social work; many give financial support to the Communes and to private organizations, some of them participate very actively in social welfare, and a few even centralize and control the efforts of the Communes.

The demarcation line between private and public social work is not always striking. Very often the two make common cause, sometimes the public institution appoints a private body for a special end or subsidizes it. Often it cannot be decided at first sight which organization is competent. Roughly, one can say that public help steps in only when private help is not sufficient or not available and also in all cases where authority is needed, for instance in the re-education of adults unwilling to work and in the legal protection of children.

COLLECTING FUNDS

The procurement of the necessary funds for private social organizations in Switzerland is, as in all democratic countries, a major problem, though the Swiss population have always proved to be generous whenever they felt it was for a good reason. This means that the Swiss population want to be thoroughly enlightened before contributing to a collection. Very many private institutions are based on donations and legacies, others depend on patrons, contributors or collections or have members paying yearly fees. Particularly popular is the sale of badges whose net proceeds go to one or the other welfare institution. Hardly a week-end passes by without a new badge being sold and it is almost an affair of honour for the average Swiss citizen to buy them. Many public shows are also given whose net proceeds or at least part of them are going to such organizations. Furthermore when private means are not sufficient, the State (either Commune or Canton) contributes by subsidizing the private organizations.

To avoid abuse of funds collected and contributed privately and to protect them, a body controlling and supervising welfare organizations has been introduced. According to a Federal Law of the year 1941, collections can only be made with the previous assent of a central authority whose task, however, is not to decide whether a collection is useful, desirable or good, but only to ascertain the reliability of the oraganizers allowed to launch such an appeal to the public.

Thousands of people from all walks of life give unpaid spare time help in private charities as committee members and voluntary workers. As it expanded more and more, social work became also a salaried profession.

HEALTH SERVICES

Health belongs however primarily to the competence of the Cantons. Most of them have their own Health or Sanitary legislation.

Eugenics which try to limit the propagation of heditary strains, and mental hygiene, which seeks to protect mental and spiritual health from the harmful effect of modern civilisation, are promoted by private scientific or social institutions, as well as by public medical and educational services and clinics.

NON-PROFIT HOUSING

Houses are built on a non-profit-to large families, as unhealthy and

(Continued on Page 5)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

In Bad Taste

Iran is justified in protesting to the Soviet Union and her East European satellites against the boycott by the latter of the ceremonial reburial last Sunday of the body of the late king, Reza Shah Pehlevi. It was an infringement of the rules of international courtesy and all the more objectionable because it was ostentatiously deliberate. It may be argued that the late king pursued in the war a policy of neutrality which was alleged by the Allies—and the allegation mainly arose out of the necessity of securing at any cost the route via the Persian Gulf and Iran for American supplies to the Soviet Union—to be pro-German. But Reza Shah surrendered practically without resistance, abdicated and left the country to his son and to the Allies. To seek to humiliate him even after his death is to display an international and human behaviour that leaves a bad taste in the month. The fact of the matter, which is corroborated further by the participation of other Eastern European States in the boycott, really is that the Kremlin wanted to emphasise the uncordiality of relations as they exist today between the Soviet Union and Iran on issues of post-war demands and designs. But that is entirely a different matter absolutely irrelevent to the ceremonial re-burial of Reza Shah. It is regrettable that the Soviet Union should have failed in international courtesy.

Health In Villages

The advice given by the Government of Bombay to local bodies to get the preliminary report about their health schemes approved by the Board of Health is in the interest of village sanitation. In a way it will lead to co-ordination of the working of local bodies and to the exercise of some supervision over health schemes and their financial implications. The Government, while assuming that local bodies are regular in discharging their functions, should also keep an eye on the possibility of lapses and omissions on their part. Sanitation which is an important item on the programme of rural uplift, is primarily a charge of local bodies; and as such is must be carried out by them within the limits of their resources. The Government should therefore, find out from time to time whether water supply, drainage and other health measures have been properly provided in villages under various local bodies. It should also point out to them omissions if any and suggest to them new measures which the situation in any district might demand in the interest of public health. Since villagers have not developed the spirit to ventilate their grievances and to indicate their actual requirements, it is desirable to impose all round supervision on the working of local bodies so as to ensure the efficiency of at least sanitation among other services.

An Ancient Monument

Our benign municipality, which fails to see filth, congestion, water scarcity, slums and slimy, nauseating and stinking open drains passing through thickly populated areas, seems to be very keen on demolishing ancient tanks and building gardens on them. Not that the city does not need gardens but it also needs swimming pools. It is also the duty of the municipality to see that ancient sites of historical value are preserved and if those in charge are incompetent to maintain them it is the job of the municipality to take them over. The first to attract the attention of the municipal authorities was "Banganga", a tank and temple which is reputed to be thousands of years old and which has had interesting legends grown around it. Unfortunately, having not been properly looked after it has proved to be the watery grave of several urchins, who playfully strayed into it. Also the water in the tank is sickly green because it is not drained and the outer temple walls are dilapidated. If you ignore this the site comes as a pleasant surprise, when you see it for the first time and your curiosity is aroused about its ancient origin. A proper fencing and a guard would put an end to any more drowning tragedies in Banganga. With a little effort it could be turned into a beauty spot and a sight to be shown to tourists. But our Municipal authorities feel that the tank must be filled up and a garden made there. But why is another garden necessary in that area? Within a furlong of that sight is Bombay's best show place—the Hanging Gardens, which is unused most of the hours of the day and most of the days of the week, except by those who live on the Malabar Hill and those who possess cars. Only a few weeks ago a children's garden was opened in the area. There has been a lot of agitation against filling up of the Banganga tank but it is not known whether it has influenced the municipal decision or not.

Mumbadevi Tank

Our garden-enthusiast Municipal Commissioner has thought of annexing yet another ancient site. This time it is the Mumbadevi tank in the Kalbadevi area. The Municipal Commissioner says that he has sound reasons for filling up Banganga and Mumbadevi tanks. Firstly, the water in the tanks remains perpetually polluted. Secondly, these tanks breed epidemic germs and are threats to the health of the city. On the other hand if the tanks are filled and the areas converted into gardens they will beautify the city and provide open spaces which are needed so badly. But the city needs bathing pools and swimming baths, too, for the common man. Only recently the municipality decided to build a swimming bath at Shivaji Park at the cost of several lakhs of rupees. In the light of this does it not sound foolish to fill up tanks, which are already there? At less than one-tenth of the cost of building a new swimming bath the municipal authorities can arrange periodically to drain and provide fresh water in these two tanks, which will prove to be a boon to the common people. There is enough scope for the Municipal Commissioner to expend his garden-providing energy in other parts of the city. It should be interesting for an enterprising city father to make an inventory of the spaces marked in the municipal plan for gardens and playgrounds, which have failed to materialise and on which the municipal authorities have allowed building of shacks and temporary structures. Here is an opportunity for the Municipal Commissioner to create gardens, playgrounds and open spaces instead of filling up ancient tanks of religious and historical value.

A Menace

Twice within the last few weeks there have been cowardly attacks made on girls travelling alone in local trains. In both the cases the alleged culprits have been apprehended by the pluck shown by the girls themselves. It speaks well for the modern girl. But that should not make us take a lenient view of this dastardly crime. In both cases, it is alleged, that attempts were made to rob at the point of knife. This is a menace which must be fought with determination, ruthlessness and swiftness. The perpetrators of outrages like of assaulting and robbing helpless women in running trains, will as in other cases, be taken care of by the law. But the law, if necessary should be made more severely deterrent to eradicate this grave social evil. In the meantime it behoves the railway authorities and their police to take further measures for the protection of women passengers

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Commercial Library

While whole-heartedly supporting the proposal for a Commercial Library may I point out that sometime back I had already stressed through the local newspapers' columns the need of having an uptodate Commercial Library in the City of Bombay, where even now the public finds it difficult to obtain information on trade, industry and other commercial purposes. It was learnt that there was a move to meet the much-felt need by having commercial library with funds collected for the purpose; but it seems that nothing has yet materialised.

As much attention is being focussed on the importance of libraries in the set of the planning of various industrial schemes in free India, it is desirable that the question of setting up the much-needed library is taken up by the Government or by the public with necessary Government aid.

—H. K. VYAS.

Retrenchment.

Closures of Mills for one reason or the other is the order of the day. The Government of the country is compelled to promulgate an ordinance or introduce a bill before the mills are opened for the workers. In the meantime thousands of trained workers along with their families have to face starvation or slow death. Many of these workers hold small pieces of land where their other relatives live by agricultural operations. Government of the country encourages hand-loom cloth and if hand-loom weaving factories are organised on co-operative basis many of these workers can earn their bread. Hand-loom cloth is not only protected by the Government but artistic hand-loom cloth can earn dollars for our country. Educated persons, with some office experience, should try to study these developments and help the workers to develop their intrinsic skill by offering them work nearby their homes. Moreover, various parts of the handloom can be manufactured locally or if more capital is available they can be purchased in the market.

—L. D. DIXIT.

Shakespeare On Indian Stage

Prof. Allardyce Nicoll, the famous critic on Dramaturgy, has asked Dr. R. K. Yajnik, now Director of Education, United State of Saurashtra, to prepare a conspectus on the Influence of Shakespeare on the Indian stage during the last fifty years, namely from 1900-1950, so that Prof. Nicoll can include it in the next edition of Shakespeare survey, he edits every year. I am associated with Dr. Yajnik in preparing this supplement, and, I am, therewore, requesting your readers' co-operation in that task. I am sure, as one interested in Drama and its usefulness in destroying the false boundaries that divide one nation from another, they will not deny us their support in the task before us.

I shall, therefore, be very glad to receive from them information on the following topics:

(i) The title of plays that were performed during the last fifty years which exhibit Shakespearean influence either in plot construction or in methods of characterization, or the creation of atmosphere, or the handling of sources.

(ii) The nature of the stage on which these plays were performed.

(iii) The scenery, costume, and light effects used in these plays.

(iv) The number of times these plays were performed and whether as part of a Repertory system.

I need not assure you that due acknowledgments will be made at proper places for such help as we receive from you.

Any correspondence in this connexion should be addressed to:

—PROF. V. J. TRIVEDI,
C. Prabhudas' Bungalow,
Waghawadi Road,
Bhavnagar, (Saurashtra).

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Deo's Call To Railwaymen

GAYA, May 14, (UPI).

THE economic policy of the country would have to be so regulated that the products could be distributed among the common people, so as to raise their standard of living, said Mr. Shankerrao Deo, General Secretary of the Congress, inaugurating the second annual convention of the National Railway Workers Federation last night.

If railway workers contributed their efforts to raise production, public confidence would be created in nationalisation of industries, he added.

Workers, he esaid, should prevent sabotage of national assets and seek public co-operation for it. Discontent should not make them indifferent, which was a dangerous thing.

Praising the railway workers on their efficient and patient work for the past one year, he said that neither the Government nor the public would ever forget their great services. Nevertheless they should not imagine that they could immediately reap the benefits of their service. They should remember that a nationalised industry called for service and efficient service in the national interest. He appealed to the workers to weigh their needs against the resources of the Government to satisfy them.

HELP GOVERNMENT

Pandit Hariharnath Shastri, General Secretary of the Indian National Trade Union Congress, speaking earlier warned the workers against the anti-social elements who worked to jeopardise the independence of the country and said that it was the duty of all to bring them within the grip of law.

He said that some of the recommendations made by the Joint Advisory Committee regarding the Central Pay Commission award had been rejected by the Government.

Dealing with the protests against the Labour Relations Bill, Pandit Shastri said though it was open to criticism on some points, the agitation against the bill was a political move started by the Commuuists. The Socialist too, he said, had followed suit. He asked the workers to consider the realities and decide whether some machinery for setting their disputes was needed or not. The bill, he added, provided for such a machinery.

Finally he appealed to the workers to develop new attitude towards management in the light to the new post-independence conditions.

About 180 delegates from all over India including representatives of the GIP, BB and CI, NWR, MSM, SIR, and DHR attended the conference prominent among them being Shri Deven Sen, Secretary of the Asian Labour Federation, Pandit Prajapati Misra, President of the Bihar PCC, Sardar Latifur Rahman MLA, Shrimati Sundri Devi, MLA, and Mr. Hussain Imam.

NEW RUSSO-CHINA RAIL LINK

Peking Radio's Report

HONG KONG, May 14 (PTI-Reuter): Peking radio today reported that 25,000 Chinese soldiers have begun work on a new railway in North West China, which observers here believe will be the first section of a new line linking the Soviet and Chinese railway systems.

The new railway, Peking Radio said, will be 150 miles long and will link Lanchow, capital of Kansu Province, with the rest of China's railways through Tienhsui, western terminus of the Lunchai line from Shensi to the cost.

Observers said the new line would, when extended, through Sinkiang province a more direct link with the Russian railways than the present one through Manchuria.

No Change In Pakistan State Bank Rate

KARACHI, May 14. (PTI-Reuter): The State Bank of Pakistan rate remains unchanged at three per cent per annum, says a press note.

Multiple Press Telegrams

NEW DELHI, May 14. (PTI): The charges for multiple press telegrams addressed to more than one town as notified earlier will remain operative up to March 31, 1951, the Director-General of Posts and telegraph announced today.

Basic Education In Orissa

CUTTACK, May 14. (PTI): Mr. Nabakrishna Chaudhuri having become the Chief Minister of Orissa, the Basic Education Board in the State will be reorganised, it is learnt.

Mr. Chaudhuri was so long the organiser of the Basic education in Orissa and also the ex-officeo Secretary of the Board.

President Cancels A Visit

NAINITAL, May 14. (PTI) President Rajendra Prasad, who was to visit Nainital on May 24 for one week has cancelled his visit, it is learnt from official sources

R

FOR UNAUTHORISED possession of ration cards and drawing rations thereon, Salebhoy Nazarali Hotelwalla was convicted and sentenced to 4 months' R.I. and fined Rs. 2,000.

For selling cloth at higher than the controlled price, Vishnu Hariram was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 1,300.

For attempting to transport cloth without a permit, Noormohd Ebrahim Mulla and Labshankar Harishankar were convicted and fined Rs. 700 and Rs. 200 respectively. For a similar offence, Nagsi Ninsi and Mighji Khimji were fined Rs. 200 and Rs. 50 respectively.

MYSTERY OF SOVIET TRIALS

Six Ways How Confessions Are Wrung Out

BY EDMOND DEMAITRE

EVER since the Bolshevist trials in 1936, when a stunned world heard the self-incriminating confessions of the leading figures of world-Communism, the question 'why do they confess?" has become one of the major mysteries of modern times.

It has baffled not only the man in the street but also statesmen, diplomats, psychologists, criminologists, authorities on Russian affairs and experts in pharmacology. They all try to find some kind of explanation for the astounding fact that whenever men are answering charges in a Communist court, they invariably plead guilty without even attempting to invoke extenuating circumstances—not even in the face of a certain death sentence.

The psychological make-up, as well as the social background of these men, has been different. The long list has included authentic heroes like Muralov, sophisticated intellectuals like Zinoviev, brilliant and versatile dialecticians like Radek, sadistic executioners like Yagoda, cool and dignified prelates like Joseph Cardinal Mindszenty, and former stool-pidgeons like Rajk.

On one point, however, all these men seemed to resemble each other: after spending a few weeks or a few months in the cells of the Communist police, they all showed an amazing eagerness to confess their alleged crimes and to admit that they had deliberately and constantly violated the laws. Some of them, as, for instance, Bukharin, not content with having confessed their guilt, went so far in their repentance as to demand that a death-sentence should be passed on them!

Six Theories

To solve the mystery of voluntary confessions, during the past 13 years six main theories have been advanced.

THE ESSEX THEORY: Suggested by the London "TIMES" during the Moscow trials, this theory recalls the attitude of the Earl of Essex during his trial in 1601. Essex, who was considered one of the best-looking men in England, succeeded his father-in-law Leicester, as the oficial favourite of the 70-year-old Queen Elizabeth. The historians are still discussing whether Essex was the lover or only the PROTEGE of the Virgin Queen. Clever, ruthless, ambitious and arrogant, Essex obtained the highest favours from Elizabeth which did not prevent him from taking part in a plot aimed at her dethronement and probable assassination. Elizabeth ordered him to be put to death. "Her feelings towards him," says one historian, "were a curious blending of tenderness, maternal protection and lust."

During his trial, the repentant Essex pleaded guilty to all counts and wrote to Mary, Queen of Scots: "I am the vilest of men and had I a hundred lives, they all deserve to be sacrifised for my crime against God and her sovereign Majesty, the Queen."

Basing its conclusions on a thorough analysis of the behaviour of Elizabeth's favourite, the Essex theory maintains that a full confession of guilt may be obtained on two conditions. First, the accused must be a believer—a man of deep faith and strong convictions. Second, the investigating authorities must succeed in establishing in the mind of the accused 'a conviction of sin'—the conviction that he has acted against higher interests and principles.

In the case of Communists—who are believers without being Christians—it should be relatively simple for specially trained investigators to set in motion a psychological process based on these considerations.

THE RUBASHOV THEORY: So called after the hero of Arthur Koestler's famous novel, 'DARKNESS AT NOON'. Koestler doesn't completely reject the Essex theory but he expresses a different method by which the 'establishing of the conviction of sin' is obtained. The Essex theory is based on religious mysticism; the Koestler theory rests on a flawless logic.

Weary Surrender

After his arrest, Rubashov, the protagonist of 'DARKNESS AT NOON' is first subjected to the strongest moral pressure. From his cell he can witness the appalling scene when one of the greatest heroes of the Soviet Union—probably modelled on Muralov—is being ignominiously dragged to the gallows. This constitutes the 'process of mellowing,' and when it is terminated the interrogation starts. He is first goaded into admitting that he is a convinced, faithful, unflinching Communist. This is accepted as the basic fact in his confession. And now the counter-attack is launched. Using all available tricks of dialectics, his accusers prove to him that if he IS devoted to Communism, he should sacrifice his life for the cause. He first refuses but after some weeks of solitary confinement he wearily surrenders and agrees to confess to anything that his accusers want him to confess.

It is quite possible that this method was used with Cardinal Mindszenty. We may assume, then, that he was first made to declare that he would not hesitate to make any sacrifice for the Church. After that it was proved to him dialectically that as a result of his confession and subsequent disappearance from public life, a truce between the State and the Church could be established.

THE CHURCH THEORY: A former teacher in Czarist Russia, R.O.G. Urch was arrested during the Bolshevist Revolution and spent several years in Soviet prisons. An expert on Russian affairs, he later published two, very successful books, 'WE GENERALLY SHOOT ENGLISHMEN' and THE RABBIT KING OF RUSSIA.' As correspondent of the London 'TIMES' in Raga, Warsaw, and Stockholm, he followed very closely the developments in Russia. His dispatches had been frequently quoted during debates in the House of Commons.

Mock Executions

According to Urch, the Soviet method of obtaining 'spontaneous confessions' consists in putting the accused in the presence of a man who had been previously tried, had pleaded guilty, was sentenced to death, and was known to have been executed. Urch asserted that mock-executions have frequently been arranged in Russia in order to supply the NKVD with bait for hooking individuals who were to be tried by Soviet Courts.

In this connection it is interesting to recall that during the past years American correspondents in Moscow have repeatedly reported rumours purporting that Fannia Kaplan, the woman terrorist who shot Lenin, is still alive.

THE THORY OF HYPNOTISM: The behaviour of certain defendants including Yagoda, the dreaded chief of the Secret Police—who showed a particular eagerness to accuse instead of defending themselves, prompted some observers to seek in hypnotism an explanation of the 'spontaneous confession'. Experts, including world-famous psychiatrists, have pointed out, however, that hypnotic influence is limited. It certainly cannot determine the actions of an individual many hours after hypnosis.

Limits Of Hypnotism

During the Moscow trials the defendants have all been aware of the fact that many observers ascribed to hypnosis the avalanche of self-incriminating confessions. Bukharin admitted having read in prison Feuchtwanger's book in which the possibility of hypnosis has been suggested.

"But I conducted my own defence from the legal standpoint, too," exclaimed Bukharin, "oriented myself on the spot, argued with the State Prosecutor and anybody, even a man who has little experience in this branch of medicine, must admit that hypnotism of this kind is altogether impossible."

Bukharin may have been wrong on many points when he delivered his final speech. On this point, however, his opinion was unanimously supported by most psychiatrists.

THE THEORY OF DRUGS: Bukharin denounced with equal vehemence the charge that, in order to extract 'spontaneous confessions' from the defendants, the Secret Police administered certain 'Tibetan poison' to them. Pharmacology does not know of the existence of such a poison.

It knows, however, of scopolamine, fenedrin, benzedrine and actedron, which are strongly related powerful stimulants. When absorbed in small quantities these chemicals produce first a hypertension of the nerves, a sudden elation and a tendency to loquacious outbursts. These symptons may last for several hours, depending upon the quantity of the stimulant that has been absorbed. The nervous tension is usually followed by a state of semi-collapse, often described as 'psychological hangover'. The symptoms of the latter include increased impressionability, fear and a considerable reduction in will power.

Handy Drugs

The stimulants can be administered without the subject being aware of it. Thus, the possibility that in the Communist countries such drugs are being used during the 'preparatory phases' of the interrogation cannot be altogether ruled out. Such treatment, conciding with round-the-clock interrogations, during which the accused is placed under klieg lights, is likely to produce a mental state which would greatly reduce the moral or intellectual resistance of the individual.

After comparing photographs of Cardinal Mindszenty taken before and after his trial, Dr. Bela Fabian, a former member of the Hungarian Parliament, voiced the opinion that the Cardinal had been drugged with one or the other of the scopolamine products before and during his trial.

That the police of a totalitarian regime do not usually hesitate to use drugs on defendants has been amply evidenced during the memorable Reichstag Fire trial in Leipzig. At that trial the chief defendant, the Dutchman van der Lubbe on whose alleged confession and activity the case against the Communists had rested, appeared in a state of complete physical and psychological collapse. During the whole trial he was unable to answer a single question. He could not even remember his father's name.

It is not impossible that in some cases, at least, the Communists have borrowed the Nazi technique. But it is equally possible that the Nazis borrowed it from the Communists.

THE THEORY OF ISOLATION: According to a theory advanced by Dr. Anton Ciliga, a former Yugoslav Communist leader who spent several years in Soviet prisons, the spontaneous confessions result not from a psychological but from a moral collapse. This state is produced by keeping the prisoner in special cells, called 'Isolators'.

After his arrest, the prisoner is told what kind of a confession is expected from him. Then he is left alone for days, for weeks, even for months, if necessary. Food is passed to him through a hole in the door. He never hears a word spoken; he never sees a human face. He is left alone with his thoughts, his fears, and with a paper which he is ordered to sign.

Dr. Cilia says that fellow prisoners told him that after spending a few weeks in the 'Isolator' they signed whatever 'confession' was put before them.

THE SIGNED CONFESSION WAS THEN SHOWN TO ANOTHER PRISONER WHOM IT INCRIMINATED. THIS SECOND PRISONER IN TURN CONFESSED, AND SO IT WENT ON UNTIL EVERYBODY HAD CONFESSED'.

Out of the welter of all these contradictory theories one fact emerges: NOBODY HAS EVEN HAD AN OPPORTUNITY TO INTERVIEW A DEFENDANT AFTER HE PLEADED GUILTY AND HAD BEEN SENTENCED BY A COMMUNIST COURT. The psychological and physical prelude to the confessions thus remains a matter of speculation.

A possible explanation can be found, however, if, instead of asking 'WHY do they confess at their trials?' we ask 'WHO are brought to trial? Here is an answer which seems logical in the light of past happenings. Normally, in Communist states, only those are brought to trial who previously agree to plead guilty. The others are not brought to trial at all.

Stop Press

BRITISH MINERS WARNED

NOTTINGHAM, May 14, (PTI-Reuter):— Lord Hyndley, Chairman of the National Coal Board, warned Britain's miners today that the industry was in danger of being unable to fulfil its home and overseas commitments during the next few months.

SOCIAL WORK IN SWITZERLAND

(Continued from Page 4)

too mall apartments are often the sources of physical and moral disintegration. To help in building suitbasis and housing assistance is given able and healthy accommodation for for the poorer classes of the population is, therefore, one of the first and foremost tasks of the social workers. The main bodies responsible for this type of housing construction are cooperative building societies, voluntary organizations and the Communes. The latter as well as the Cantonal Governments rarely build houses themselves. They rather support the non-profit cooperative and voluntary building schemes, by putting building grounds at their disposal (either free of charge or very cheap or by giving financial aid or loans at very reasonable rates of interest. Some large Communes, chiefly towns, are also constructing houses or paying rent allowances to families with numerous children. Others assist by providing holidays and convalescence facilities. There are also large numbers of voluntary holiday camps and holiday relief organizations. The "Swiss Travel Fund" affords facilities for holidays and convalescence by self-help methods. Legal provisions for paid holidays exist in comparatively few Cantons and trades, but they are included more and more in collective and standard wage agreements.

FIGHTING DISEASE

Another important sector of the Health Services is the campaign against diseases, especially tuberculosis, which was placed on a legal footing by the Federal Tuberculosis Law of 1926 and the supplementary law of 1948. Here also the responsible bodies are the voluntary organisations, headed by the Secretariates, welfare centres and local sections of the Cantonal Anti-tuberculosis League. The purpose of this organization is not only t help individuals, but especially to fight tuberculosis as a dhole, by enlightening the population about the "nature prevention" and "treatment" of the disease. X-Ray examination has been made compulsory in the army, in the schools and in many private enterprises and plants.

Numerous sanatoria have been established by voluntasy organizations or foundations and also by several Cantons, in order to enable the poorer sections of the population to receive curative treatment in climatically suitable regions.

The long sickness and continuous stay in hospital means also a great moral burden and nervous strain to the patients which might aggravate their physical condition. The helpful hands of various welfare organizations give the patients possibilities of light work where they can even earn some money: they arrange for lectures, studying possibilities, games and other entertainmentes for them send them books and newspapers and pay them regular visits made by specially instructed nurses. The same welfare organizations take care of children and households during the absence of the mother in a sanatorium.

TEMPERANCE WORK

The Campaign ayainst Alcoholism is also part of the Swiss Health Services. It consists of preventive measures as well as of the care of actual sufferers of alcoholism. The Federal Government has an alcohol monopoly, accordinv to which no dram distillery, not even in a private home, is allowed without a previous authorisation of the Federal Alcohou Administration. The utilisation of fruit in other way (e.g. drying it, making cider, producing syrups) is promoted by the Central Government; subsidies in this respect are paid to the farmers, to render it more profitable and interesting than distillation. The subsidies are paid from taxes levied on spirits and out of which important amounts are further allocated to the Canton which have to use at least part of it for their campaign against alcoholism.

Various provisions in the Cantonal legislation restrict the number of hotels, restaurants and bars serving alcoholic drinks, as well as the hours during these drinks can be served. Further restrictions are the prohibition to serve alcoholic drinks to children and to person already affected by the alcohol and to induce peaple not to drink. Even more efficient, no doubt, is the education given to the youth at school where there is good opporunity of warning them against the ill-effects of alcohol. There are very many temperance associations in Switzerland. They dedicate themselves to the campaign against alcoholism. A great multiplicity of non-alcoholic restaurants, workers' canteens, welfare homes, soudiers' clubs, communal centres and even dancings flourish in Switzerland and their number is readily increasng. Originally they were introduced as social institutions, later, however, established as well-going private enterprises. Non-alcoholic drinks like ciders, fruit juices and coca-cola become more and more popular in my country.

The main responsibility for the care of potential or actual sucerers of alcoholism devolves on the temperance scieties, as well as on the inebriates' homes and curing centres, mainly organized on a private basis. Their work has the legislative backing of the Family Law, guardianship provisions and, most important of all, of the welfare laws 'enacted' by a considerable number of Cantons. According to the Swiss Penal Law, a culprit can be sentenced to be interned in an inebriares' home or compelled not to enter for a certain period of time any restaurant or bar where alcoholic drinks are served.

Hollywoo's New Faces IX

BY HEFFERNAN

BLACK-haired and built like an Adonis, a young screen newcomer named Anthony Curtis is what, in the Hollywood vernacular, is known as a "hot property."

Following small roles in three pictures, the head men at Universal-International were rocked back on their heels when they discovered the upstart Anthony was collecting more fan mail than any actor on the lot with the exception of Howard Duff.

He recently finished an important role with Audie Murphy and Wanda Hendrik in the Technicolor "Sierra," and meanwhile they're ticketing him for more good parts with stardom straight down the roal.

Curtis was seized upon as a potential star of tomorrow in Hollywood's growing effort to create new popular favorites to pump some red corpuscles into an amaemic box office.

If the studio is looking around for a story to launch Anthony along the stardom path, they might consider his own biography. Born in the Bronx, N.Y., 23 years ako, he is the son of a European actor who turned to tailoring because he couldn't cure his Bulapest accent. In a rough-and-tumble childhood, Curtis learned a lot more about pool tables than swimming pools. He stuck close to the neighbourhood gang through high school, where he was on the bootball, track, fencing and gymnastic teams, and grew to be a 175-pound six-footer.

Anthony was looking around for a good reason to leave school when World War II broke out. Joning the Navy, he served abroad a submarine in the South Pacific as a signalman. At Guam, while helping unload a torpedo, he was struck in the back by a loading chain and was paralyzed for seven weeks before the miracle men of medicine overseas got him back on his feet.

It was while serving on the submarine that Anthony changed his mind about becoming a medical student and decided upon acting as a career. Cary Grant, whom young Curtis has never met was responsible for the decision.

The submarine was allotted four motion pictures to be used in killing time off duty during a 30-day cruise. The pictures on this cruise included "Gunga Din." The boys screened the picture 'ad nauseum'. Finally they ran it but cut out the sound and various members of the crew read the lines of the principals, who included Grant, Victor McLaglen, Joan Fontaine and others.

Curtis played the Grant role and refused to relinquish it in a dozen performances.

"That did it," says Anthony. "The ham in me came right to the surface and I knew I wanted to be an actor."

Considerably matured by his service life, Anthony returned to high school to get his diploma, then oined a group of fellows who invested dol. 300 each to organize the Empire Players Theatre in Newark, N.Y. They slept in the theatre, built their own scenery, staged one performance of "Dear Ruth," and abandoned the struggle. Curtis then turned to his GG.I. benefits to enroll in New York's Dramatic Workshop, won the lead in "Golden Boy," and was spotted on stage by Robert Goldstein, U-I talent executive.

"Are you interested in a screen career?" Goldstein asked.

"Are you kidding?" Anthony replied.

A week later he was enroute to Hollywood aboard a luxury airliner, was wisked to the studio in a limousine and was dropped into the lush surroundings of an expensive hotel.

"They signed me to a stock contract, and told me how much my starting salary would be," he explains. "I moved out of that expensive hotel—but fast."

Long before the movie fans discovered him, Anthony Curtis was building up his own fan following in moviedom's glamor set. Six weeks after he'd stared in awe at an advertising poster of Ann Blyth in front of a Gotham movie palace, he was dancing her through the envious stares of Hollywood's bachelor set in the swank interior of Ciro's. Yvonne DeCarlo was agreeable when Anthony asked for a date, and didn't complain when she had to settle for a ride to the beach and a sandwich at a drive-in stand because his weekly paycheck, after deduction of advances he'd taken, amounted to dol. 24.10. Other glamorous film creatures who found Anthony good company were Shelley Winters, Terry Moore and Margaret Whiting's sister, Barbara.

As one of them put it: "There's something about blue eyes, black hair, nice teeth and good manners that sort of gets me."

In Curtis' first movie role, he arose from a table and danced with Yvonne DeCarlo in "Criss Cross." He was in less than 100 feet of film but polled 650 fan letters. The letters were addressed to "Anthony Curtis" or "The Cute Boy Who Danced With DeCarlo" or even "DeCarlo's Dancing Dream Boy."

Next he did a minor role in "City Across the River" and again the fans responded via the U.S. mails. He was cast as a killer in "Johnny Stool Pigeon" and again he killed the ladies. It was at this point that the top studio brass agreed he had what it takes.

At Anthony's urgent request, his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Manuel Schwartz, came to Hollywood along with their other son, Robert, who is 9. Mr. Schwartz continues at his trade and is foreman in a Los Angeles clothing manufacturing company.

"I had to get Mom and Pop out here," says Anthony. "It cuts expenses a lot to live at home and besides, there just isn't better cooking."

The fact that he is making good adds up to a lot of satisfaction for the new dream boy.

HOW SCISSORS DO THEIR JOB

Film Censorship In India And Other Countries

BY MANGAT RAI AGGARWAL

THE Government of India recently passed a bill centralising the censorsip of Indian films.

Before this, censorship was done by the Provincial Governments. Four zonal Censorship Boards were functioning at Bomoay, Calcutta, Madras and Simla.

Other provincial Governments usually allowed the exhibition of those films which had been censored by any of these four Censor Boards and rarely intervened but they had the right to amend or totally ban these pictures. Sometimes they used the scissors rashly. The result of this anomally was that sometimes a film was allowed to be shown in one province and was badly mutilated or totally banned in the neighbouring province. For example a film "42". was not given a certificate in West Bengal but the same film obtained O.K. certificate from the Bombay Censorship Board and was allowed to be exhoited in other provinces. "Kashmir Hamara Hai" was also refused a certificate in West Bengal but was allowed to be shown in Bombay province.

India is not the only country to suffer from the vagaries of Provincial bodie. Britain and America also have passed through this stage.

In Britain censorship was imposed on films in 1909. In 1909 the British Government passed an act known as the British Cinematograph Act of 1909, laying down that the exhibition of inflammable films could only take place in such premises as had been licensed to comply with safety regulations. The licenses were to be granted by the county and borough councils. In 1911 the British High Court gave a ruling that the county and borough councils could attach conditions for granting the licenses. The local bodies armed with these wide powers began to interfere unduly in the censorship of films.

British producers realising the difficulties voluntarily set up the British Board of Film Censors in 1913.

This Board has got no written rules or code of conduct. Usually it divides the films in three categories. Firstly, those films which are for universal or general audience. These can be shown to children also. These films are called "U" type films secondly those films which can be shown to adults only, children being admitted only if accompanied by parents or guardians. These are called "A" type films. The third type, "H" or horrible films are not to be shown to the children below the age of 16.

The British Board of Film Censors has got a president, secretary, four examiners and two readers. The members of the Board should have no concern with the film industry.

In America the position is somewhat different. There also the films suffered at the hands of local censors.

But the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America voluntarily prepared a written code of conduct for the American producers.

This code is based on three basic principles. No picture shall be produced which lowers the moral standard of those who see it. The sympathy of the audience never shall be thrown on the side of crime. Correct standards of life shall be presented. Law, natural and human, shall not be ridiculed and made to be laughed at.

France also had the same problems, but now, in France also there is only one censoring authority. In France this authority is official. This authority composed of the representatives of all the Ministries and the public bodies works under the control of Ministry of Education.

Perhaps Belgium is the only exception in regard to film censorship In Belgium there is no censorship of films.

There is only one restriction there, that is that the children below the age of 16 cannot be shown "objectionable" films. They are shown only those films which are specially passed for exhibition to them.

Though the Government of India has not yet announced the exact code of censorship, it is learnt that the central censorship in India will take the following shape.

There shall be a Chief Censoring Officer with his headquarters at Delhi. Under him will be four Deputy Censors with their headquarters at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Simla. These four Deputies will be the real censors. They will have a panel of censors representing all the walks of life

The members of these censor panels will be very large. For censoring every film, about a dozen people out of these will be selected and the certificate will be given or withheld according to the majority decision.

A new set—will be chosen for every new film. In case of dispute the case will be referred to the Central Authority, whose decision will be binding.

The films will be given two types of certificates, "universal" and "To Adults only". The films which are given Universal or "U" certificate could be shown to the children below the age of 16 also. But the other type of films will be shown to adults only.

3 POWERS ON GERMANY

(Continued from page 1)

state of war".

STATE OF WAR

According to a usually reliable source the western governments definitely intend to terminate the state of war with Germany at the time when the revision of the Statute goes through.

The declaration said that as long as Russia refused to allow Eastern Germans to rejoin their fellow countrymen in a democratic and united Germany there could be no peace treaty.

At the end of the statement, the Ministers renewed offers made to Russia last year for ending the division of Germany through free elections.

Diplomatic quarters here considered tonight that the new three-Power declaration implied a security guarantee for the defence of the West German state.

A British Foreign Office spokesman said it was clear from the whole content of the document that any attack on Western Germany would call into play the whole security mechanism of the Atlantic Pact.

The spokesman said the study group to work on the revision of the Occupation Statute—expected next autumn —would be set up in London because the French and American Ambassadors here have by now become experts on the German question.

It is understood the Western Powers have not yet finally decided the detailed measures involved in the revision of the Statute.

Today's policy statement was yesterday accepted textually by the Foreign Ministers of the three Benelux countries—Belgium, Holland, and Luxemburg.

The possibility of raising the existing level of Germany's steel production and of industrial output is believed to be still under discussion by the Western Powers.

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RASHID'S AND NAVY FORCED TO SHARE POINTS

Burmah-Shell Beat Amateurs 2 Goals To 1

LIVELY ENCOUNTERS IN HARWOOD FOOTBALL LEAGUE

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Rashids Sports and Indian Navy were concerned in a goalless draw in the First Division of the Harwood Football League at the Copperage this evening. Later, Burmah-Shell beat Bombay Amateurs by the odd goal in three in a fast and exciting encounter.

RASHID'S DRAW WITH NAVY

An exciting encounter between the Indian Navy and Rashid S. C. played at the Cooperage this evening in the Harwood Football League ended in a goalless draw.

Though the game did not reach a very high standard, yet there were thrills galore, and what was lacking by way of finesse was amply made up for by the hair-breadth escapes at either end.

Early in the first half, left out Parasram of Rashids ran away alone, along the wing, and crossed the ball, only to see right out Irdium bungle with it. At the other end two capital centres by brilliant Jayaram were wasted, because the inner forwards failed to connect.

Play was again transferred to the Navy end of the field and Parasram wasted a chance of a life-time when in spite of being in the box, and in a position to shoot, he dilly dallied to bbe eventually robbed of the ball by a defender. A little later Verghese missed a difficult chance.

A little before the breather the Navy goal was again stormed but it weathered the onslaught party through excellent defence and partly through the partially of Dome Fort tune Left wing Parasram drew Ullah out of his charge and then shot; a defender luckily in position on the goal line, headed it off smartly; the ball came back to one of the Rashid forwards. He shot and again a defender. This whole occurrence was altogether breath-taking.

After the breather, Jayaram received a pass from inside right Chokalingam, but shot very feebly. A little later, Arikunathan almost gave his side away when he failed to collect the ball property; the ball however struck the upright and Ariknathan, who had recovered in the meanwhile, made no mistake about collecting it properly this time.

The Navy almost scored when Raju raced down the centre of the field and shot, but Ariknathan pounced on the ball as he was falling. Rashid's attacked the other end quite often, but almost every move was spoilt because the inner forwards played too far behind.

A report on the match would not be complete if no mention was made of the Navy goalkeeper Ullah who brought off several good saves. With a little more experience and an improved ability to kick clear he should make an excellent custodian.

The teams: RASHID'S XI: Arikna-than; Prasad, R. Lobo, Raphael, Shankar, Hussain, Joseph, Dass, Varghese, Kuppuswamy, Parasram.

INDIAN NAVY: Ullah; Thappa, Vikkam Singh, Mohamad, Raghvan, Lygdoh, Stewart, Chokkalingam, Raju, Pereira, Jayaram.

Referee: A. J. Francis.

Poor supervision highlighted the encounter between Bombay Amateurs and Burmah-Shell played later in the evening in the same League; the latter side won by the odd goal in three.

Play was rather dull compared with the Navy Rashid encounter and both goals wwere visited in turn, by opposing sets of goal shy worwards, neither goal being very seriously threatened.

Then referee N. Utchil pulled up Noronha for a foul within the box and ordered a spot kick against Burmah-Shell Mandon converted. But the award was very doubtful. Amateurs pressed but could not add to the score.

In the second half referee Utchil seemed to be anxious to even up the advantage he had given the Amateurs by his penalty award in the initial period, and ordered another penalty—also a very dubious award—this time against Amateurs. This is how it happened Middlecoat ran with the ball along the right end of the box and Sunder chased him to kick the ball out, and after doing so, he accidentally tripped Middlecoat. Santiago converted the penalty awarded.

Then A. Francis who had done little to earn credit through the game scored a goal off a rebound, from Santiago's effort. This time, when Santiago gained possession of the ball near the half-time he seemed to be offside but linesman T.S. Mani surprisingly let him go; Santiago dashed forward with a defender chasing him, and shot, A. Francis who was lying handy on the left flank made no mistake with the rebound.

The teams: BURMAH-SHELL: T. Le Febour; St. Anne; Vaidya; Noronha, Middlecoat, Pinto, Santiago. Barretto, Rego, Murthi, A. Francis.

BOMBAY AMATEURS: Shenappa; Sunder, D.M. Mendon; Aithappa, Utchil, Puthran; Vithal, Chandoo, Nagappa, Sheshappa, Koosha.

Referee: N. Utchil.

SUMMERSGILL CUP

In the Summersgill Cup Football tournament this evening at the Cooperage Goan Sports 'B' beat Pdr. Angelo Sports by two clear goals.

DILLARD'S HURDLES RECORD BROKEN

FRESNO (CALIFORNIA), May 14, (PTI-Reuter): Dick Attlesey, University of Southern California, bettered the world 420 yards high hurdles record in the West Coast Relays with a time of 13.5 seconds.

The official world record is held by Harryson Dillard of the United States at 13.6 seconds.

MANKAD'S GREAT DISPLAY

Amarnath And Umrigar Also Shine

MANCHESTER, May 13.

Vinoo Mankad, the Indian test player, was in aggressive form today when he helped Castleton Moor to an easy victory over Stockport in the Central Lancashire League. After the rain of the previous weeks, Mankad relished the sunshine—it was the hottest day of the year—and he contributed 128 runs to his side's 241 for three declared.

Mankad went in first wicket down and scored freely, hitting thirty runs in as many minutes. With Connor, the opening bat, he helped to run up the first 100 in 61 minutes. Mankad's bowling was difficult to play, and out of the Stockport total of 123 runs, he took six wickets for 32.

P.S. Umrigar the Indian Professional, took seven wickets for 58 runs in helping Werneth to beat Littleborough in a Central Lancashire League match today. Werneth batted first, and made 162 runs. Umrigar looked to be well set, when he snicked a ball into the slips with his total at 20.

Umrigar's bowling helped to bring swift victory, and he took seven wickets for 58 runs in his best performance of the season.

L. Amarnath of India was the star of the Central Lancashire League match between Radcliffe and Oldham today. In fifteen over he took six wickets for 37 runs and paved the way for Oldham's three wicket defeat. Opening the batting for Radcliffe, he scored 22 out of the first 25 runs when he was caught. Radcliffe had scored 79 for seven and Oldham were all out for 77.—P T I-Reuter.

FRANCE'S 2,000 GUINEAS RACE

Marcel Boussac's, Galcador Beaten

PARIS, May 14 (PTI-Reuter).

Marcel Boussac's Epsom Derby entry, Galcador was today beaten by Francois Dupres Tantieme, champion French two-year-old last season, in the French Two thousand Guineas over one mile Longcham.

After the race Boussac's racing manager said no decision regarding Galcador running in the Derby would be made for some days.

Veteran U. S. Walking Champion Passes Aw-

NEW YORK, May 13 (PTI-Reuter).

Earnest Weber United States walking champion who competed in the 1948 Olympic Games in London, died today of a kidney ailment.

Weber, 42, held virtually all national walking records and titles from one mile to twentyfive thousand metres.

World's No. 1 Woman Skater Turns Professional

MONTREAL May 13 (PTI-Reuter).

Miss A. Vzranova 18-year old Czech World Figure Skating Champion, who became a voluntary exile while in London recently, has turned Professional.

It was announced by Roy Shipstad that she will star in the 1951 Ice Follies.

Miss Vzranova won her World Title in London this year and said that she was not returning to Czechoslovakia.

She arrived here from England a few days ago and plans to reside permanently in Montreal and become a Canadian citizen.

FOOTBALL AT PAREL

Crompton Parkinson Win Fourth Division

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Two matches were played this evening in the Indian Football League at the College Ground Parel. Tata Sports 'A' beat Greater Bombay Police 'A' by two goals to nothing Johnson and Peter Ferrao being the goal-scorers.

Khatau Sports and Indian Gymkhana were concerned in a goalless draw in the other game.

In the first game of the evening in the second division Globe 'B' beat Riders Sports Club by four goals to one. Sayyad Hussain scored twice, while Salamat and Lewis netted once each for the winners. Michael scored the losers only goal.

On the GIP Railway Ground the fourth division of the Harwood Foothall League was decided and the top honours went to Crompton Parkinson who have won all their matches without dropping a point. This evening they accounted for GIP Rly 'D' by the odd goal in three. Coelho scored both the winners goals, while Ignatius Fernandes scored for the losers.

In the third division game St. Francis Goan's 'B' drew with Fort Rangers. Both sides scored two goals each. C. D'Costa and C. Mendis scored for the former while Swami and Rao were responsible for the latter sides score.

Youth's Union trounced Canacona by five goals to nil in the same division—the third division. D. Gher scored three and David and Talik completed the tally.

Block Dynamos beat Bhoiwada by three goals to one. John and Anthony were the goal scorers. Anthony scored twice, while Mahadeg scored for the losers.

Asnora Blues accounted by KPCA by a margin of three goals to nil. Dias scored two and Fernandes one for the Blues.

Hyderabad Also To Have N.S.C.I. Stadium

HYDERABAD, (DN) May 13.

Efforts to build a sports stadium and club house for Hyderabad—a link in the chain of National Sports Stadia which are expected to spring up in important sporting centres of India—are being vigorously made, it is learnt.

The historic Fateh Maidan site, easily accessible both from Hyderabad and Secunderabad, has already been chosen for the sports stadium and residential club house and plans for their construction are already under way it is understood.—PTI.

Bengal Badminton Office-Bearers

CALCUTTA, May 13 (PTI).

The following office bearers were elected for 1950-51 at the tenth annual general meeting of the Bengal Badminton Association held today at the Y.M.C.A. Chowringhee:

Maharajadhiraj U. S. Mahatab of Burdwan—President.

Messrs S. Mitra, D. N. Sen, A.K. Sen, K.N. Roy, A.N. Ghosh, P. Mukerji and N.R. Das Gupta—Vice-Presidents.

Messrs G.B. Chatterji and Souren Roy Choudhury—Joint Secretaries.

Mr. B.N. Deb—Honorary Treasurer.

P.C. Nandi and Co.—Auditors.

U.S. Olympic Gymnasts To Tour Japan

NEW YORK, May 13 (PTI-Reuter).

Three members of the U.S. Olympic Gymnastic Team of 1948 will leave San Francisco on Monday for a brief tour of Japan, the Amateur Athletic Union announced today.

The Trio will be the best American Amateur Unit to visit Japan since the War.

William Roetzheim of Florida State University, Joseph Koty's of Cleveland and Edward Scrobe of New York, will make the trip accompanied by Roy Moore of New York, Chairman of the National A.A.U. and U.S. Olympic Gymnastic Committee.

Roetzheim, Kotys and Scrobe finished one, two, three in that order in the all round competition at the recent A.A.U. Gymnastic Championships at Los Angeles.

They will appear in several Japanese Cities between May 17 and 24.

13-man swimming Team and 6-Man Wrestling Group will visit Japan this Summer.

Churchill's French-Bred's Success

KEMPTON PARK, (Middlesex) May 13 (PTI-Reuter).

Mr. Winston Churchill saw his French bred four year old colt, Colonist Two, win the Five Hundred Pounds Sterling Victor Wild Stakes over one and a half miles here this afternoon.

Tremendous applause broke out as soo nas it was seen the colt had race won a long way from the post and the cheering continued right until Colonist Two had been led into the winning enclosure.

Colonist Two ridden by T. Gosling started five-four and beat odds on favourite Jai Mahal by three lengths.

Accommodating Gesture Called For

LONDON, May 14, (PTI-Reuter):— Tickets for the Olympic games at Helsinki in 1952 will not be on sale until September 1951 but already many hundreds of people have booked for the period. Travel agents in London have been taken by surprise at the number of enquiries and accommodation at Helsinki may well produce a problem.

One well-known London organiser who has the experience of the 1948 games in London to work on, is sounding shipping firms with the idea of hiring a liner. This will not only transport fans to Helsinki but would serve as a floating hotel during the period of the games when living accommodation in the Finnish capital itself is likely to be at a premium.

One report states that officials in Finland are suggesting that residents in Helsinki should vacate their homes for the period of the games in order that visitors may be accommodated. Certain it is that anybody who leaves things until the last minute will not find it easy to get living quarters there.

The idea of a liner—if not two—would solve matters for thousands of visiting fans from England for it would save all the bother of hunting for accommodation.

Most London hotels were fully booked during the games of two years ago and private houses in and around Wembley where the stadium was the main centre of those games reaped a small harvest and even then there were many late arrivals who found the utmost difficulty in finding a bed for their weary bodies.

Bombay North Cricket Final

A Grand Half Century By M. K. Mantri

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Dadar Union Sporting Club "A" in the fight-to-a-finish final against Dadar Parsee Colony Sporting Club "A" in the Bombay North Shield Cricket Tournament batting first scored 184 runs in their first innings; while their opponents replied with 142 runs in their first venture at the close of play today on their home ground at Dadar. The former finished the day with a lead of 42 runs on the first innings.

Dadar Union Sporting Club "A" making the first use of the wicket lead collected 184 runs in their first knock against Dadar Parsee Colony Sporting Club "A" in the final of the Bombay North Shield Cricket Tournament on the first day.

Their third wicket partnership realised 73 runs. Batsmen concerned were M. K. Mantri (Captain) and S. M. Shankar; and this was dissolved when Mantri was out—caught by M. Rajkotwalla off M. Engineer for his brilliant 50 which included seven hits to the boundary.

The eighth wicket partnership between K.V. Palwankar and A.P. Divecha put on 20 runs when the total was 140 runs, at which K.V. Palwankar was sent back—being run-out for his 16.

The ninth wicket added another 25 runs to the total when A.P. Divecha was dismissed for his 13 runs; and the last wicket took the total from 165 to 184 before the last man—S.S. Padbidri was out for his well earned 25 runs. S.S. Padbidri had reached the boundary line 3 times.

For this total of 184 runs Dadar Union Sporting Club "A" an indebted to M.K. Mantri 50, S.S. Padbidri 25, P.K. Kamat 23 and S.M. Shankar 23.

For Dadar Parsee Colony Sporting Club "A" M. Rajkotwalla and M. Engineer bowled well and captured 3 wickets each for 64 and 23 runs respectively.

Going in to bat Dadar Parsee Colony Sporting Club "A" were able to collect 142 runs in their first knock—thus falling short by 42 runs to their opponent's total of 184.

M. Engineer, G. Patel, M. Rajkotwalla, D. Engineer and H. Amroliwalla batted well and contributed 39 (4x4), 24 (4x4), 15 (2x4), 15 (3x4) and 15 (3x4) respectively.

S.M. Shankar, M.K. Iyer and M.K. Mantri shared the bowling honours for Dadar Union Sporting Club "A"—each of them secured 3 wickets for 30 54 and 31 runs respectively.

At the end of the opening day's play Dadar Union Sporting Club "A" enjoyed a lead of 42 runs on their rival's total.

WARD WINS EMPIRE GOLF TRIPLE TIE

LONDON May 13 (PTI-Reuter).

Charlie Ward, Britain's diminutive professional golfer and home star of last season won the Empire triple tie today for the first prize 525 sterling and challenge cup in the Daily Mail 2,500 sterling professional golf tournament.

On the Walton Heath course where the 72 holes event had occupied the preceding three days, leading to the tie among Ward, Bobby Locke, South Africa's holder of the British open championship and Ossie Pickworth, the former Australian open champion, Ward had two rounds of 73 for a total of 176 compared with Locke's 71 and 78 for 149 and 200 sterling and Pickworth's 79 and 78 for 157 and 100 sterling.

It was always a battle between Ward and Locke as Pickworth was struggling from the start. Ward out in 34 gained a one stroke lead on the first nine holes but Locke fought back to lead by two at the end of the first round. Then Ward played magnificently and with Locke's putting deserting him the Englishman sailed home the winner.

KHALSA BLUES WIN AT LAST

NEW DELHI, May 14 (PTI).

In the third replay of the Nanak Singh Memorial Hockey tournament this evening Khalsa Blues beat "Brothers" by two goals to one.

Brothers dominated the game in the first half and Raghpat, their centreforward succeeded in opening the score in the 20th minute.

But Naresh, Blue's centreforward put in the equaliser connecting a beautiful pass from Kakar.

Scots' Bid For Boxing Honours

LONDON, May 14 (PTI-Reuter).

Scotland, which has produced so many gallant little fighters—names like Elky Clarke, Benny Lynch and Jackie Paterson come easily to mind—is making another big challenge in the British flyweight and bantamweight divisions.

The new list of men in the eliminating series for both these weights fight in number, include no fewer than five men from the border and two or three of them stand a very good chance indeed of getting to the top in the near future.

Peter Keenan, of Glasgow, has been listed as a bantam though he regards himself as flyweight, and in this respect Scotland is unlucky in the 1st series Keenman has to fight Bunty Doran, of Belfast, and if he wins his fellow Scot, Bobby Boland of Dundee, will be waiting for him, provided that Boland can account for Tommy Proffitt of Manchester.

Keenan's manager has stated that if Keenan is successful in getting through and eventually taking the title from Danny O'Sullivan he will challenge for the flyweight championship.

Scotland's representatives in the flyweight series are Vic Herman and Joe Murphy both from Glasgow, and Norman Tennant, of Dundee. Herman is matched with Norman Lewis of Wales, and Murphy and Tennant have been paired.

It is more than likely that the two Londoners, O'Sulivan and terry Allen, will be facing Scots in defence of their bantam and flyweight titles respectively before the end of of 1950.

HEADACHES FOR MAGISTRATES

"Ganging Up" Youngsters Go From Crimes To Bigger Crimes

SOMETIMES we are amused, and sometimes astonishd, but more often than not a little dismayed by those escapades of youth which have taken them just outside the law.

The majesty of the law must be upin spite of age, and when these youngsters who have fallen on the wrong side of the fence are brought before court tney are given every encouragement to explain their pranks to a firm but friendly official. His is the task of ascertaining whether youthful lawlessness is the outcome of sheer, boisterous energy, misapplied perhaps and now accompanied by genuine repentance, or whether there is any underlying influence at work likely to warp the mental outlook of the young offender.

The chilly and unfriendly atmosphere usually associated with law proceedings is noticeably absent in these juvenile courts. A much more confidential, human and understanding spirit prevails.

Serious Affairs

There is little, if any, secrecy about the proceedings. There's no need for it. The majority of "crihes" are of a trivial nature for which, perhaps, in an earlier age a "darned good wigging" or the threat of father's belt would have acted as an adequate deterrent.

The more serious affairs are usually the result of "ganging-up" and it is quite simple to see how this works out. Dared to do this or that, egged on by other members of the gang, scared of losing "face" and the reputation of being considered tough, one of them commits the "crime". Once started, bigger and bolder exploits are planned.

With the agility of youth on their side, brought up on a tough-guy and commando diet, young offenders often lead the police a merry dance before being caught.

Four lads, whose ages ranged from nine to twelve, appeared recently at the South London court. Their hunting ground was an enclosed yard used by bakers' roundsmen. The charge? Stealing thirty-six doughnuts and seven loaves of bread.

Hunger Or Devilment?

May be they were hungry, maybe they did it for devilment. The prize, if it can be called such, certainly didn't warrant the hazardous trip they made to get it. They had to climb a high gate, cross another yard, then climb a high wall and walk some distance along a narrow parapet. Twice the youngst boy nearly fell off the wall. Twice he escaped injury by being hauled unceremoniously back by his confederates. This had no apparent effect upon his enthusiasm—he carried on until the law intervened.

On rare occasions the disturbers of the peace get away with it, as evidenced by the rueful experience of a constable and two colleagues who surprised three boys busily engaged in reconnoitring a warehouse. The boys didn't relish the prospect of being escorted to the police station. They fled. Taking the lift to the top floor of the building they climbed through a skylight on to the roof and, to gain a little more advantage, wedged it as tney left. By jumping three roofs they eluded their pursuers.

Lone wolf

Three other food pirates didn't get away with it. They were neatly scooped into the net of law and order as a result of following too closely the Robin Hood tradition. These lads were caught while scrambling out the spoils—nuts and grapes—to local children.

But there is always a lone wolf; one who prefers to battle alone. Peter, about three feet tall, looked as innocuous as a choir boy. **He was a pocket highwayman. He stopped a younger boy, who had been sent with a ten-shilling note to the grocer's, and asked him if he had any change. The boy opened his mother's purse. Peter grabbed the six shillings change and ran off—to treat himself to fish and chips and a model motor car.**

Don't imagine that boys are solely responsible for these headaches.

On good authority it is stated that girls present an infinitely tougher problem to the authorities. Their deeds and tilts at the law may not perhaps be so daring and spectcular, but nevertheless they often call for drastic remedies.

Who To Blame?

Take the case of one fourteen-year-old girl who, instead of going to school one morning, applied to a laundry for a job. She was taken on, but left early, taking with her the forewoman's notecase. When questioned by her mother the girl stated she had found it, whereupon she was ordered to take it to the police station. The girl departed, and returned home later without having done as asked. As was inevitable, she duly appeared at court accompanied by her mother.

"I had very little money, and was strongly tempted to keep the wallet", the woman told the magistrate.

How can one explain the lapse of the girl in the face of such honesty from her parent

Who can determine the feelings of the juvenile court officials when, owing to come abnormal physical development, a young girl is sent to a remand home as "needing care and attention?" Over-development is mainly responsible, and for her own good she is afforded care and guidance.

At one court thre girls followed each other in rapid succession. All were sent to remand homes as being in need of care and protection. One of the girls was tall and heavily built. Her hair was carefully tinted and combed seductively back over her head. To those in court she looked a woman of thirty. This mature young woman was sixteen . . . . an expectant mother

Don't be too ready to condemn the girl. Her parents were separated and shared the children. This girl had lived a life sadly lacking in love and guidance. Left to fend for herself and to face up to life alone at an age when a happy home environment exerts a powerful influence, is it any wonder that she had erred?

Issue Of Publicity

There has been a demand for publication of names as a deterrent in sftezz ancRsy,wzHfl, cmfwyp these courts. There are two sides to this question.

Two fathers, whose sons were charged with others for stealing boxes, were both in responsible jobs and respectable citizens. The first was asked by the chairwoman; "What steps did you take when you heard of this?"

"I gave him a thrashing and told him he'd get another if he mixed with these boys again".

The chairwoman turned to the other father. "And you?"

"I took the same steps".

Would it have been fair to these men to identify the boys?

Life for juvenile court magistrate is not always so sordid. There is often a happy ending to some escapede that doesn't get into the newspapers.

Turned The Corner

Here's just one instance out of many where the guiding and steadying influence of the authorities proved completely successful.

An alert-looking and intelligent lad waited expectantly while the magistrate read through reports from his schoolmaster, vicar and scoutmaster. From being an idler and mischief-maker, the lad had developed a positive liking for learning, and was finishing his school years in a blaze of glory.

The magistrate—Mr. Henriques—looked up from the reports and said quizzically: "Well, it's rather different this time, isn't it? You've turned the corner and are making good. You no longer need somebody to keep an eye on you—your probation is finished. Off you go, and good luck". A hearty handshake from a magistrate who knows as much about the human boy as any man, sent this happy boy and his mother home, a ring cheerfully.

—"TIT-BITS".

Child Welfare Is A Complicated Problem

A DAY AT NURSERY

By Mrs. KATE LEE

THE author, who comes from Sydney and now lives with her family at Oxford, here recounts her experiences as tutor to sixty-five girls taking a two-year course designed to teach them every aspect of the care of small children in nursery schools, hostels, and homes

I SUPPOSE there have always been a good many small children whose mothers, for one reason or another, could not look after them. I do not know whether there are more of them in these days, or whether it is just that we notice them more, or know more about them, but we do seem to have them more on our community conscience.

Not very long ago, no one cared very much wh olooked after these children. There were very few day nurseries, and little children whose mothers had to go out to work were left to the haphazard care of neighbours or older children, or they were even left quite alone in a locked room. Orphanages and babies homes were often run by ill-paid and untrained people, overworked, meagrely equipped, and too often just not caring very much.

I began to be interested in all this in Australia during the war, and when I came back to England four years ago I found two significant things emerging from the whirligig of change in post-war Britain. One was that part of the new Education Act which says that all young people under the age of eighteen must still attend classes for further education. The second was the legislation which followed the investigations of the Curtis Committee. You remember this was a committee headed by Miss Myra Curtis, set up by Royal Command to investigate conditions under which children deprived of a normal home life were being cared for.

Put together, these two things could have an immediate result: the Children Act opened a new era of hope for the deprived children of Britain, and the Education Act opened the way to making this hope become solid fact.

As an example of this, last year in the small city of Oxford, where we live, I discovered that the local education authority was arranging a two-year course for girls of over sixteen who wanted to work with young children, in day nurseries, nursery schools, and residential nurseries. They wanted a tutor to be in charge, and I was appointed.

I found that sixty-five girls wanted to take the course. They are of all ages from sixteen to twenty and they all have one thing in common — a real affection for children and an intelligent interest in learning how to be of use to them. Apart from this, they are as different as most girls are in any group.

Study Groups

This the way we run the course. The girls are employed as apprentices by the local education authority and by the Department of Public Health, and they work for three-and-a-half days a week under supervision in the nursery schools and day nurseries of the city. They earn thirty-three shillings a week in their first year, and thirty-seven and six in their second year.

Then, on the other two days a week, they come to me, in small groups, for theoretical work. I have my centre in an old school building, now used mainly by the Public Health Department for clinics of various kinds. Here we have a cheerful classroom and a bigger room for practical work. By classes, study-groups, and discussions we cover a two-year syllabus, designed by a national board, on the health and education of young children, and another syllabus of general subjects laid down by the Ministry.

I do not do this myself of course. I lecture in education and biology and then we have thirteen visiting tutors who cover all sorts of subjects from infectious diseases to modern composers. The local school of technology co-operates by letting me send groups of girls there, for classes in dressmaking and cooking.

I ask the people actually doing various aspects of work with children to come and talk about their jobs and discuss the work with the students, and I arrange for the girls to visit as many of the maternity and child-welfare clinics and school clinics as possible, to see the work in them at first hand. They do a good deal of toy-making and other handcrafts at the centre, too, and there is plenty of scope for individual interests.

Total Decontrol Not Advisable

GRADUAL RETURN TO NORMALCY

Foodgrains Committee Recommendations

NEW DELHI, MAY 14, (PTI).

THE FOODGRAINS INVESTIGATIONS COMMITTEE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA HAS REPORTED THAT IT IS NOT YET TIME FOR COMPLETE DECONTROL IN INDIA "IN VIEW OF THE GENERAL DISTRUST OF PRIVATE TRADE.

The Committee is of the opinion that having regard to the goal of self-sufficiency in 1951, the country should, however, be prepared from now on for the abandonment of controls and return to normalcy.

The Committee whose report is now under consideration of the Government of India, has recommended for the transition period continuation of statutory rationing in large cities, non-levy of sales tax on foodgrains, elimination of wholesalers and bringing down of retail commission, stopping of sale of grains by measure, introduction of uniform standards of weight and discontinuation of the central bonus on procurement. The Committee has also recommended steps to mitigate the rigours of control.

The Committee was appointed by the Government of India in August 1949 to examine arrangements for the transport, storage, preservation of the quality of foodgrains, their prices and the cost of their distribution. Pandit Lakshmikant Maitra, M.P., was the Chairman of the Committee, and its members were Messrs. P. D. Himatsinghka, Satish Chandra and V. C. Kesava Rao with Mr. A. L. Saksena as member Secretary.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends:

(A) The vulnerable sections i.e. industrial areas, highly deficit pockets and large cities should continue to be statutorily rationed;

(B) In other areas a system of controlled distribution along with free markets, should function for some time to act as a check on the rise of prices;

(C) A sense of self-sufficiency should be created in the minds of the people. For this purpose, steps should be taken to build up buffer stocks.

Among the measures recommended by the Committee for mitigating the rigorous of control are:

1. In statutorily rationed areas, adequate ration of not less than 14 to 16 oz. of popular grains should be assured to each adult per day and 7 to 8 oz. to each child.

2. Issue of mixtures such as grist of wheat and barley or of wheat 'atta' and sweet potato or tapioca flour should be discontinued.

3. Family ration cards should be substituted for individual cards.

4. The general public should be associated more and more with the food administration.

5. The cost of distribution should be brought down and the benefit of reduction in price should be passed on to the consumer except where issue prices are already low.

6. The procurement prices of the same kind of grains in different states should be related to each other.

GRAIN TRANSPORT

The Committee has also suggested improvements in grain transport. It has recommended that only good and fit wagons, which cannot be tampered with en route should be used, and loaded in such a way as to prevent loss and damage in transit.

In regard to storage, the Committee has recommended the construction of good storage godowns, particularly in the surplus areas. Governments should give help in the form of acquisition of land release of controlled materials etc. in building godowns, if financial considerations do not allow them to build their own godowns according to plans. Samples of foodgrains should be displayed in the ration shops.

PRICE REDUCTION

The Committee has recommended following measures for reduction of prices of foodgrains:

1. The cost of food administration should range between -/4/- and -/8/- a maund.

2. The State should not levy sales tax on foodgrains.

3. Wholesalers should be eliminated and the retail commission brought down.

4. All the internal grain of the same quality that is exported by surplus states should be pooled together on the basis of a weigthed average and one and one uniform price should be charged to all the recipient governments.

5. There should be uniform standards of weight throughout the country and the sale of grains by measure should be given up.

6. The Cental bonus on procurement should be discontinued.

CENTRAL SUBSIDY

The Committee has suggested that except in special cases the Centre's share of subsidy should be reduced from 3/4 to 1/2 and if the amount of subidy does not exceed Rs. 5 lakhs, no subsidy should be paid.

The Centre's subsidy should not be allowed to States in which their internal price level is higher than that of imported foodgrains.

The report of the Committee has also reviewed the administrative arrangements and made recommendations in respect of each state.

LIE MEETS ANDREI GROMYKO

MOSCOW, May 14, (PTI-Reuter.): Mr. Trygve Lie, United Nations' Secretary-General who on May 12 saw Soviet Foreign Minister, Andrei Vyshinsky, yesterday had a talk with Deputy Foreign Minister, Andrei Gromyko.

Konstantinhzinchenko, Russian Assistant Secretary-General for Security Council Affairs, who has accompanied Mr. Lie throughout his trip, was present at the meeting.

2 KILLED IN CLASH NEAR AHMEDABAD

AHMEDABAD, May 14 (PTI)—Two persons were killed and five others injured in a clash yesterday between two sections of the people at Siddhpur, about 50 miles from Ahmedabad, according to report reaching here.

An order under Section 144 Cr. P.C. has been promulgated and curfew enforced in the area. The situation is now reported to be under control.

Sind Lifts Ban On Indian Journals

KARACHI May 14, (PTI-Reuter): The Government of Sind has removed the ban on the entry in the province of four Delhi journals.

The papers are: Bi-weekly "Jawan", daily "Milap", daily "Pratap" and "Fauji Akhbar".

Anglo-Iraqi Oil Talks Postponed

BAGHDAD, May 14, (PTI-Reuter): Dr. Dhia Jafar, Iraq's Economics Minister, disclosed in Parliament yesterday that the Anglo-Iraqi talks to revise three oil companies concessions in Iraq had been postponed without agreement because the companies' representatives would not meet Iraq's "most vital demands".

New China Ratifies Trade Pact With Russia

HONG KONG, May 14, (PTI-Reuter): Peking radio reported yesterday night that the Chinese Communist Government Administration Council had ratified the Chinese-Soviet Trade Agreement signed in Moscow on April 19.

Khan Saheb Of Manavadar Released

RAJKOT, May 14 (PTI): The Khan Saheb of Manavadar and the Shaikh of Mangrol, who were under detention in the Rajkot Jail, were released this morning.

It is stated the Khan Saheb of Manavadar and the Shaikh of Mangrol had sometime ago approached the Government of India, under whose orders they were detained, to issue them permits for Pakistan.

The Khan Saheb of Manavadar and the Shaikh of Mangrol arrived in Bombay by air this afternoon.

Indonesian Envoy To Iraq Passes Away

BAGDAD, May 14 (PTI-Reuter): Haji Cahlan Abdullah, Indonesian Minister in Bagdad, died yesterday after a severe heart attack. The first Indonesian envoy to Iraq, Haji Abdullah arrived in Bagdad three months ago

Food Surplus In Sind

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI May 14: The Government of Sind has so far procured 1,50,000 tons of rice during the current year and hope to purchase another 25,000 tons within the next few months from the province.

As for wheat, the total yield during the current year is estimated to be 13 million maunds which will be a record crop of the province.

MORE GROUNDNUTS THIS YEAR

Acreage Increase

NEW DELHI, May 14. (PTI): According to information received from States by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture, the all-India final estimate of groundnut 1949-50 puts the current year's area and yield at 9,672,000 acres and 3,399,000 tons as against the last years revised figures of 9,145,000 acres and 2,896,000 tons respectively, says a press note. There has been an increase of 5.8 per cent in acreage and 17.4 per cent in yield.

Increase in acreage, the press note adds has mainly occurred in Madras, Saurashtra and Hyderabad and has been attributed to attractive prices and better weather conditions at the sowing time during the current year as compared with the previous year. A significant increase in yield has been registered by Bombay (especially Gujerat division), Madras and Saurashtra due to favourable climatic conditions. Some rise in outturn has been recorded by Hyderabad State also owing to a corresponding increase in acreage.

LIQUIDATION OF COMPANIES

Considerable Increase From 1948 To 1949

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, May 13.

Figures are now available of the public companies that ceased to work in 1949. Till August last year 520 Joint Stock Companies went into liquidation involving paid up capital amounting to Rs. 504.7 lakhs. The figures for the corresponding period of 1948 were 327 companies with paid up capital amounting Rs. 18.44 lakhs. The figures for the calendar year, 1948 were 578 Companies with the paid up capital amounting to Rs. 321.7 lakhs.

It will be thus seen that number of liquidations in seven months of 1949 is almost equal to that for the whole of 1948 and exceeds by 193 from the corresponding period in 1948. The figures for the paid up capital are more striking. For seven months ending August it exceeds 1948 figures by Rs. 220.3 lakhs and by Rs. 183 lakhs for the whole year of 1948.

U.N. Information Centre For Karachi

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, May 13.

It is learnt, the United Nations have decided to open an Information Centre for Pakistan at Karachi early in 1951.

Mr. A. M. Ashraf, a well-known writer and Radio Commentator, who has had varied experience as a Lecturer of the University of London; Chief Announcer, Indian Section, BBC. Presentation Manager, Radio SEAC. and as Assistant Producer, Information Films of India, has been appointed Director of this Centre.

China's Representation In ECAFE No Decision Likely

BANGKOK, May 14, (PTI-Reuter): The Thai Government will ignore the Chinese Communists' broadcast demand that a delegation representing the Peking regime should be admitted to Thailand for the sixth conference of the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) opening here on Tuesday, Cabinet sources said yesterday.

Thailand was officially taking the view that the delegation could be admitted only if ECAFE voted to permit it to attend the meeting, it was stated.

A majority of ECAFE's 13 full member nations, including Britain, yesterday appeared certain to defer the expected Soviet proposal that Communist China should replace Nationalist China on the Commission.

JORDAN'S ANNEXATION OF ARAB PALESTINE

League Decision Soon

CAIRO, May 14, (PTI-Reuter): Jordan's Foreign Minister on Sunday night walked out of the Arab League's Political Committee considering here the problem of Jordan's annexation of Arab Palestine.

The Foreign Minister, Mohamed Shereiky Pasha, defended Jordan's act in the Committee on May 12 and said the incorporation was in accordance with the wishes of the local inhabitants.

After yesterday's two-and-half-hour meeting of the Political Committee the Secretary-General of the League, Azzam Pasha told reporters that a decision about Jordan's incorporation of Eastern Palestine would be taken today morning.

U.S. To Pray For Peace On May 30

WASHINGTON, May 14 (PTI-Reuter): President Truman has named May 30 as a day of nationwide prayer for peace.

COTTON FORECAST FOR PUNJAB

Increased Yield

LAHORE, May 14 (UPI): According to the final forecast of the cotton crop of the Punjab for the year 1949 the total area under cotton has been finally returned as 1,613,400 acres which is two per cent more than the actual area of last year.

Of the total area, 127,400 acres are under Desi and 1,486,000 acres under American cotton. The total outturn as now estimated is 733,200 bales (Desi 41 500 and American 691,700 bales) which shows an increase of 32 and 39 per cent respectively over the previous year's corresponding forecast and the actual yield of last year.

The increase in yield is due to favourable climatic conditions and satisfactory supply of canal water.

FREE GOODS BOOKING TO INDIA

N. W. R. Announcement

LAHORE, May 14 (UPI)—According to a press note issued b ythe NWR Lahore, goods may be freely be booked to India under 'To Pay' system subject, of course, to the goods being exempt from any civil bans or restrictions which may be issued from time to time.

Certain items require a compulsory pre-payment such as vegetables, fresh fruit, fish, poultry, eggs, and milk. These goods however may be booked subject to pre-payment being collected in Pakistani currency.

Independent Muslim Defeats Leaguer

KHAIRPUR, May 14 (UPI)—Mr. Imam Baksh Akhund, an independent candidate, was elected to the Khairpur State Assembly, from the Khairpur constituency with an overwhelming majority. The official Muslim League candidate, Mr. Khaosani, withdrew at the last moment. Mr. Varial Shah, another independent candidate received only a few votes.

Sind University For Hyderabad

KARACHI, May 14 (UPI)—The Sind University will be shifted to Hyderabad (Sind) by October 1950, disclosed an official of the Ministry of Education, Sind. A building has already been selected to house the new offices of the University.

The University which at present is only a supreme controlling and examining body for colleagues in Sind and Karachi is likely to have a teaching side also in the near future.

Fractional Advances In Wallstreet

NEW YORK, May 14 (PTI-Reuter): Wallstreet finished very steady yesterday showing a majority of fractional advances.

Although the spreading effects of the rail strike made many buyers cautious the market reacted to a background of mostly pleasing corporate news. Showing advancing trend were leading steels motors, chemicals, oils, televisions, textiles and airlines, the latter benefitting from the holdup in rail transport.

A brief flurry of buying in television brought gains ranging occasionally upto two points before profit taking cut down extreme movements. The composite average rate finished showing a small gain.

Preventing Ticketless Travel

LUCUKNOW, May 14 (UPI)—The scheme for the prevention of ticketless travelling on Railways, launched by the U.P. Government, has been extended till the end of this year, it is learnt.

The scheme is said to have worked well so far and brought down ticketless travelling appreciably.

Freedom Of Press In The Soviet Union

NEWSPAPERS ARE OWNED BY THE WORKERS, RUN BY THE WORKERS AND FOR THE WORKERS

BY NIKOLAI SAMARSKY

IN pre-revolutionary Russia freedom of the press was one of the most important demand of the working class and the working people, struggling for their political liberties against the landlords and capitalists.

Freedom of the press for the MAJORITY OF SOCIETY—THE WORKING MASSES had become possible only after the working class and toiling masses had won political power and after the instruments and means of production were transferred to the ownership of the people. Without this, freedom of the press for the working people is an illusion, a deception of the masses.

Having carried out the revolution of October, 1917, the Soviet people set to building their new life without landlords and capitalists. Freedom of press had become feasible for the majority of society. Not only the legal but the material conditions as well had been created for the exercise of freedom of the press.

Civil Rights

The Constitution of the Soviet Union guarantees freedom of the press to all citizens as their inalienable privilege.

In conformity with the interests of the working people, the Constitution points out, and in order to strengthen the Socialist system, the citizens of the USSR are guaranteed by law: freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of assembly, including the holding of mass meetings, freedom of street processions and demonstrations.

These civil rights are ensured by, placing at the disposal of the working people and their organisations printing presses, stocks of paper, public buildings, communications facilities and other material requisites for the exercise of these rights.

This explains the fact that in the Soviet Union the development and growth of the press has taken on wide dimensions.

The USSR today publishes about 7,200 newspapers in editions exceeding 32 million copies, 1,760 scientific, political, technical, art, children's and other journals in editions of more than 20 million copies; more than 100,000 wall-newspapers appear at factories and plants, shops and departments, state and collective farms, institutions, schools and scientific institutes.

The Soviet press is in every respect truly the press of the workers and peasants. The Soviet press and literature concertedly uphold and reflect the most cherished dreams of the people, its lofty ideals, its creative daring in struggle and work. In the USSR the workers and peasants are not only the masters of the printshop, the paper and dye factories, but they also participate in writing for the press; they themselves write articles, letters and notes for newspapers and journals, and are reporters of the press of a new type.

Role Of Press

The newspaper in the USSR is a means for conducting political work among the working people, through the medium of which millions of working people are drawn into active participation in the administration of the state and into the social and political life of the country.

While exposing the shortcomings in the work of various branches of state, economic and cultural work, the press mobilises the Soviet people for the elimination of these shortcomings and is a great factor in organising the workers and working masses in the struggle for Socialism.

History of journalism has not known such mass participation of ordinary free people in the press as is the case in the Soviet Union. "Pravda" and "Izvestia" each receive more than 100,000 articles, letters and notes a year, each central specialised newspaper more than 60,000, republican and regional newspapers from 12 to 15,000, city and district newspapers from 4 to 6.000, factory newspapers 2-5,000, wall newspapers (depending upon the time of issue) from 520 to 780 articles and notes. Therefore the 25 central, 462 republican and regional, 4,333 city and district newspapers, 2,343 factory, state and collective farm and institution newspapers and more than 100,000 wall-newspapers receive annually several tens of millions of articles and correspondence from workers, peasants, employees, scientific workers and students

In the Soviet Union about a million non-staff correspondents supply regularly articles and notes to newspapers and journals, tens of millions of them take an active part in the wall-newspapers.

The worker and village correspondents in the USSR represent a big social force and fulfil an important task in the successful struggle of the Soviet people for Communism. In one of his statements Stalin compared the correspondents to a "refreshing breeze" in the struggle against defects in work.

Reflects Interests Of People

The Soviet press is the press of the people not only because it is produced by the workers and peasants and issued in all the languages of the peoples of the USSR, but also because, or precisely because it reflects and defends only the interests of the people. Every issue of the central and regional, district, factory and wall-newspapers acquaints the reader with the peace-loving foreign policy of the Soviet Government.

While dealing with the multifarious internal life of the Soviet state, the Soviet press popularises the outstanding experience of the builders of Socialism, educates the people in the spirit of friendship among nations and international solidarity among the working people, in the spirit of love for their homeland and propagates scientific knowledge among peoples.

Freedom of the press like democracy itself is a sham wrote Lenin, "as long as the best printing plants and the huge stocks of paper are in the possession of the capitalists and as long as the press is ruled by capital which rule manifests itself the more strikingly, more sharply and more cynically, the more democracy and the republican system are developed as for example in America. By freedom of the press the capitalists mean the freedom of the rich to bribe the press, freedom to utilise wealth for the purpose of fabricating and manipulating so-called public opinion,"

Monopolies

Who does not know, that the entire press of Britain for example, is in the hands of six powerful concerns, and in the USA, the property of eight monopolies. They have the capital, the printshops and the papers,

Liaquat Receives Doctorate Of Law

KANSAS CITY, May 14, (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan yesterday received an Honorary Doctorate of Law from Kansas City University. At the same time, he was presented with ten scholarships for the use of Pakistan stdents.

Dr. Clarence A. Decker investing Mr. Li quat Ali Khan with the doctorate, told him: "Into the tragic turmoil that has shaken the great Indo-Pakistan sub-continent almost since the moment of partition, you as Prime Minister have brought strength of energy and perseverance, firmness of character, depth of responsibility and an unshakable sense of justice, all tempered with deep humanity".

Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan and Begum Liaquat Ali were also given the "freedom of Kansas City" by its Mayor, William E. Kemp.

CUT IN STERLING BALANCES WILL HAVE BAD REPERCUSSION

Foreign Policy Association's View

WASHINGTON, May 14, (PTI-Reuter).

THE Foreign Policy Association in report published here today forecast increased Communist pressure on India, Pakistan and South-East Asia generally if Britain scaled down her sterling war debts without providing adequate compensation.

The report of the Association, which is a private organisation of foreign policy experts, also examined American hopes that Britain would give up its "privileged trading position" in the sterling area. It concluded that this would not be possible unless the United States changed its foreign economic policy.

The report said that when Britain negotiated the dollar loan in Washington in 1945, it was suggested that Britain's sterling creditors should be willing to scale down the debt by writing off part of it, just as the United States wrote off part of the lend-lease debt.

"While this plan of action sounded reasonable in Washington, it was not so regarded in Cairo, New Delhi and Palestine.

"The 50 crores people in India, Pakistan, Ceylon and South-East Asia, who have just attained political independence, are under Communist pressure from within or without, and any lessening of the financial aid represented by the sterling balance releases without the assurance of an adequate substitute would certainly increase, rather than decrease, the pressure."

Multiple Press Telegrams

NEW DELHI, May 14 (UPI)—The charges for multiple press telegrams addressed to more than one town as notified recently will remain operative upto March 31, 1951 says a press note issued by the Director-General, Posts and Telegrams today.

NEW YORK COTTON BARELY STEADY

NEW YORK, May 14. Following initial irregularities, new crop rallied sharply on replacement buying together with local and New Orleans demand possibly based on technical considerations with subsidence of Commission house liquidation on improved crop news a helpful factor.

Trade buying and short covering supported old crops partly attributed to anticipation of additional export sales with Japan expected to re-enter the market shortly but upturns were checked by liquidation in May prior to its expiration on Tuesday Prices finally eased on local profit taking and some hedging, the session closing barley steady, sales being put at 80.000 bales.

STOCKS STEADIER

NEW YORK, May 14 (PTI-Reuter): STOCKS: Weekend covering produced a steadier tendency after Friday's modest losses. While buyers were cautious noting the spreading effects of the rail strike and small hopes of early settlement, the market reacted to a mostly favourable corporate news background

In limited activity, prices showed mostly fractional changes either way with gains in slight majority and including leading steels, motors, chemicals oils, televisions, textiles and airlines A brief flurry in televisions brought gains exceptional ranging up to two points before profit-taking cut down extreme movements. The composite average rate finished with a small gain, the session closing very steady.

CHICAGO GRAINS UNSETTLED

NEW YORK, May 14 (PTI-Reuter): CHICAGO GRAINS were unsettled by the weakness of soybeans and improved crop prospects in the Southwest. However prices registered some improvement on weekend short covering and commercial buying. The further sharp setback in nearby soybeans reflected carryover of yesterday's selling movement with the news that the Government bartered cotton for Manchurian soybeans mentioned as a disturbing factor on recent declines in prices.

Some buying developed on reports that the Government purchased about ten million pounds soybean oil presumably for Germany but a partial recovery attracted renewed selling pressure

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, May 13,

May	32.44
July	32.58
October	31.20
December	31.05
Middling Spot	33.2

Highest 31.25 at 11.49 hrs.
Lowest 31.07 at 10-00 hrs.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

May	32.18
July	32.44
October	31.13
December	31.02
Middling Spot	32.2

STOCKS

American telephone and telegraph	
Amerex Holding Co.	35-3/4
Anaconda copper mining	
Chase National Bank (bid)	37-1/4
Firestone Tyre	39-1/4
General electric	
General motors	
Ingersoll Rand	67-1/2
International Nickel	
National City Bank (bid)	46-5/8
New York Central Rail road Co.	
Sinclai Oil Corporation	26-5/8
Socony Vacuum Corporation	18-1/2
Texas Corporation	67-3/4
Union Carbide	
US Smelting and refining	39-1/2
US Steel common	
Western Union	28-1/2

Total number of shares which changed hands during the day was 570,000.

Highest and lowest US Steel trading prices were 31-7/8 and 31-1/2 resp

CHICAGO WHEAT

CHICAGO, May 13, (PTI-Reuter).

May	2,34?5/8
July	2.18-5/8
September	2.18-1/8
December	2.19-7/8

TOKYO, May 14 (PTI-Reuter). Indonesia and Japan will start trade talks on Monday, sources close to the Japanese International Trade Ministry said here yesterday.

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Servant Jailed Without Trial

MAGISTRATE IN SIND GETS INTO TROUBLE

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, May 13.

Sind's Home Minister, it is learnt, has asked the Chief Secretary to hold an enquiry into an alleged act of high-handedness reported to have been committed by the District Magistrate of Jacobabad, who suspected a maid servant of his of having committed a theft in his house whom he sent to the police station where she was alleged to have been subjected to third degree methods.

Thereafter, the District Magistrate is reported to have exercised his power under the Sind Frontier Regulations and sentenced the maid servant to three year's imprisonment without sending her up for a regular trial.

The Home Minister has further issued orders to the District Magistrate to release the woman forthwith pending the result of the official enquiry.

This affair has created much sensation amongst the public who have held meetings asking the Government to take suitable action against the officers concerned. Some newspapers also have asked for a non-official enquiry tribunal to be set-up in the matter.

NEHRU'S VISITS IN SRINAGAR

SRINAGAR, May 14 (PTI): Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, spent two hours this morning visiting State granary, headquarters of the Kashmir Militia and Police Training Centre.

At Central Granary Pandit Nehru saw arrangements that have been made by the Kashmir Government to preserve paddy for distributing to the rationed area of the city and watched different processes through which paddy was husked.

Earlier the Prime Minister visited the headquarters of the Kashmir National Militia and watched military training given to men of the Militia. He inspected a parade of Militia troops and took the salute. He went round different training sections of the Militia headquarters and had tea with the officers and junior commissioned officers.

Later he visited the Police Training Centre and saw the living conditions of police trainees.

U. P. INSTRUMENT FACTORY

Production To Start Shortly

LUCKNOW, May 14. (PTI): The Precision Instrument Factory, which is a part of the U. P. Industrial Development Project, is expected to start functioning shortly.

The factory has been established on the premises of the Government Technical Institute, Lucknow. The production programme for the current year includes manufacture of about 450 water meters about 7,000 medical syringes, about 150 microscopes and about 250 electricity meters. The manufacture of water meters will receive priority.

The first instalment of the machinery in connection with the establishment of a cement factory in U. P. is expected to arrive from the United Kingdom some time in September next and the entire plant may reach U.P by the end of 1951, when the factory would be expected to go into production.

Situation In Red Infested Areas Improves

TRICHINOPOLY, May 14 (PTI): Mr .B. Gopala Reddy, Transport and Finance Minister, Madras Government said here today that there had been an improvement in the situation in the Communist-troubled areas of Krishna, Godavari and Guntur Districts.

Mr. Reddy said that there had been no serious disturbances in these districts last week.

The Minister was replying to a welcome address presented to him by the Anti-Violent Communist Association, Trichy.

The Association consisting of people of all shades of opinion was formed here some months ago to co-operate with the police to put down lawless activities of anti-social elements.

SOCIALIST CHARTER OF FREEDOM

Call To Build A New Society

RESOLUTION AT PARTY CONFERENCE

POONA, May 14. (PTI).

A fifteen-point Charter of Freedom "to build a new society and new civilisation" was adopted by the Bombay State Socialist Party at its first conference here today.

The Charter "of the workers, peasants and the middle class" demands among other things, reduction in the disparity in income, with the ceiling on income to be Rs. 1,000 and the floor to be steadily raised to Rs. 100 a month, abolition, of landlordism without compensation, nationalisation of British interests, nationalisation of banks insurance companies and progressive nationalisation and democratisation of key industries.

The conference called upon all Socialists to come together "in this hour of peril to freedom and democracy" and work out a plan of action that "will either compel the Government to adopt the Charter or will enable the people to change the Government."

The Charter formed part of the resolution on the political situation in the country. The resolution reviewing the situation said: "The gains of freedom are being frittered away and a pall of frustration and cynicism is settling over the people."

DISTRUST, AND DESPAIR

The resolution moved by Mr. N. G. Gore, member of the Executive of the Socialist Party and the "hiatus between the pledges of the party in power and the performance of the Governments has steadily grown; there has been a similar widening disparity between the adumbration and the implementation of the programmes of Government themselves.

"In this widening margin of distrust and despair, communalist and Communist disruptionists are functioning in a manner that imperils our freedom.

"The failure of the Government because of their reactionary social and economic policy, to evoke enthusiasm among the people to embark upon works of reconstruction leads the Government to resort to repression to maintain order and such repression further dampens enthusiasm. This vicious process spreads deeper the acids of disintegration that make serious gashes in the social fabric.

ATTRACTIVE ENOUGH

The resolution was adopted after a six-hour discussion incorporating certain amendments about the clauses of the charter.

Mr. Gore, while agreeing with critics who said that the resolution did not give a complete picture of the Socialistic programme, said the demands put forth in the Charter were such as could attract all categories of people—the workers, peasants and the middle classes—and create in them an enthusiasm for building a new society.

Mr. Asoka Mehta, who has elected Chairman of the Bombay State Socialist Party, told the critics that they could not deny the frustration among the people by merely shutting their eyes to it. It was not possible to move the people to action only by struggle, but there must be a constructive approach to the solution of their problems. Socialism could not be achieved in one jump.

15 POINTS

The fifteen points in the Charter were: Reduction in the disparity in income with ceiling on income to be Rs. 1,000 and the floor to be steadily raised to Rs. 100 a month; improving irrigation, construct roads etc., and develop co-operative cultivation of land; land to the tiller and abolition of all forms of landlordism without compensation and redistribution of land to the tillers;

State control of all industrial units that work below their full production capacity; Peoples Inspectorates and Peoples Tribunes to root out corruption; a fourth of the provincial budget to be spent through the Village Panchayats thus giving a reality to the concept of a four-pillared state;

A vast expenditure on education of Harijans, Adivasis and other backward classes; science and engineering to be harnessed to the needs of small producer; nationalisation of British interests, commercial, industrial and financial, through appropriate payment of Sterling Balances;

Parity of prices between agricultural produce and industrial goods; trade, internal as well as external, to be organised co-operatively; the organisation of land army to extend agriculture and preference to Harijans and displaced persons in the settlement of lands reclaimed,

Nationalisation of banks and insurance companies and progressive nationalisation and democratisation of key and other industries; defend and enlarge "shrinking" civil liberties and stemming the rising tide of unemployment and provide employment to those throw out of work through public works and land army.

ON CONSTITUTION

The Party also adopted a resolution on the Indian Constitution and the general elections. Criticising the Constitution as putting an "accent on centralisation", the resolution said the constietution was so framed that the emergency was accepted as a normal state of affairs and instead of facilitating the solution of socio-economic tensions that result in emergency situation, the tensions were sought to be perpetuate if not aggravated. It said the list of so-called fundamental rights, was not complete for the right to strike, the right to work, the right to a living wage did not find a place in it.

The redeeming feature of the Constitution was the provision of elections on adult franchise, but, it added, the general elections could prove a redeeming feature only if they were held in "fair and impartial manner".

The conference recommended single-member constituencies for the whole country except in places where seats were reserved for minorities. If multi-member constituencies were adopted anywhere they must be accompanied by a cumulative vote to assure adequate representation to minorities opinions.

The conference further "warned" the Government that the elections can be meaningful only if the provinces are reconstituted on linguistic basis".

The conference rejected by 134 to 74 votes an amendment to the resolution which requested the National Conference to reject the present Constitution and reiterate the old demand for the conveying of a "genuine Constituent Assembly based on adult, free and secret franchise to frame a really Republican Constitution for India."

COLLECT TELEGRAMS FROM JAPAN

NEW DELHI, May 14 (UPI): The charges for collect telegrams from Japan says a press note been revised from April 1, 1950 as follows.

Class ordinary charges per word Rs. 2-11, class code per word Rs. 1-10, deferred per word Rs. 1-5-6, DLT per word Rs. 0-14-0, British Government State telegrams—per word Rs. 1-8-6, French Government State telegrams per word—Rs. 2-11 and Press per word Rs. 0-5-0.

The rate per Press telegrams will be increased to annas eleven per word from July 1, 1950.

Malan's Anti-Red Legislation

SMUTS TO MOVE AMENDMENT

CAPE TOWN, May 14. (PTI-Reuter): South Africa's official Parliamentary Opposition will seek safeguards against "tyrannous Government control of all political activity" when the Anti-Communist Bill of Dr. Daniel Malan's Nationalist Government comes before Parliament next week.

Yesterday, General Jan Smuts's United Party—the chief opposition party—took the unusual step of publishing before the debate an amendment it will move to the Bill.

The amendment will ask the Government to set up a Select Committee charged with the urgent tasks of drafting special legislation on the model of the Australian Bill to combat Communism.

The amendment continues: "The United Party thinks the anti-Communist measure in its present form gives the Government tyrannous control over all political activity and subverts the rule of law by empowering the Minister of Justice to presume guilt until innocence is proved".

SATYAGRAHA AGAINST EJECTMENT

Arrests In Hoshiarpur

JULLUNDUR, May 14 (PTI): Five agricultural tenants who continued the Socialist-sponsored satyagraha against ejectment of tenants, were arrested yesterday at Hoshiarpur.

The satyagrahis did not take out a procession as hitherto but held a demonstration before the court of the District Magistrate.

So far ninety-four persons have been arrested at Hoshiarpur since the satyagraha was started. Of these 40 were let off after arrest.

Twenty-five are under trial and twenty-nine have been sentenced to two years rigorous imprisonment each.

SERVANTS OF U. P. MERGED STATES

Discharge Compensation

LUCKNOW, May 14 (UPI): The Government of India guaranteed the continuance in service of the permanent members of the public servants of the former States of Tehri-Garhwal Banaras and Rampur, now merged in UP or the payment to them of a "reasonable" compensation.

A set of rules has been drawn up for determining the amount of such compensation to be paid to the various categories of permanent personnel serving in these States who have been, or may be, discharged in consequence of the fact that it has not been found possible to continue them in service because there are no suitable posts in which, having regard to their qualifycations, they could be absorbed.

CALICUT GOES ON THE AIR

Mr. Diwakar's Inaugural Message

NEW DELHI, May 14.

WITH Calicut going on the air, All India Radio opens its 21st broadcasting station. Since the advent of independence, it is the tenth new centre to be inaugurated. It completes also that part of the development plan launched upon three years ago, which envisaged the establishment of what are termed 'pilot-stations' said R. R. Diwakar on the occasion of the Calicut Station of Air on May 14.

"This station primarily seeks to serve that populous part of this great country which is known as 'Kerala'.

"Like all other pilot stations, this station too will endeavour to give a variety of programmes, which would, among others, have a bearing upon information, education, entertainment and culture.

"Fortunately Kerala has not been an utter stranger to broadcasting. For some time past, the station at Trivandrum in Travancore State has been serving parts of this region.

ISOLATION IMPOSSIBLE

"Though this station will be serving mainly this region and in the Malayalam language, I would request everyone here to remember that no part of India can afford to remain isolated, and that this is but a new link which binds Kerala and the rest of India more than ever before.

"Among the many bonds that bind the whole of India, the common language, Hindi, in Devanagari script, is one. It has been solemnly accepted by all of us in the Constituent Assembly as the language of the Union. It is to the advantage of every son and daughter of India, especially of every one who lives in regions, where Hindi is not the spoken language, to learn Hindi, as early and as perfectly as possible z

"The English language has served us long enough as the lingua franca of the educated, but from now on Hindi will take that place. I would, therefore, appeal to you, to take the fullest possible advantage of the Hindi lessons that are given through A.I.R. Everyone in India is called upon to contribute his mite, in fashioning the Hindi language, in order that it may reflect the composite culture of the whole of India.

To start a station is but to make a beginning. Its development on the right lines and at a rapid pace, will, in the very near nature of things, be dependent upon not only the persons that man the station, but also on many other factors. Among these, co-operation from everyone concerned is of the greatest importance.

"I hope, the people of Kerala would welcome most heartily, the long-looked-for broadcasting station in their midst, and help the cause of broadcasting and all that it stands for in India," concluded the Minister.

MADRAS GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

The Governor of Madras, the Maharajah of Bhavnagar, in a recorded broadcast talk said that the primary object in the broadcasting scheme was to supply the villagers not only with entertainment but with items of educational and cultural value.

He hoped that the opening of the station would mark a fresh stage in the revival of popular interest in the culture and arts of Malabar.

The Governor said that in a national broadcasting system the objectives fell under two heads: One of these was to develop interest in "our cultural heritage and this is particularly rich in Kerala. Broadcasting brings our literature, songs and dances within the reach of every villager."

INFORMATIVE OBJECT

The other objective—the informative one—he said, had assumed great importance in the changed conditions of the country."

If the voters have to exercise their right and privileges with due discrimination and understanding, they should first be educated in the problems—political, economic and social facing India and the world.

The Governor emphasised the need for imparting such items of instructions in the language spoken and understood by the people of each region.

LAWLESSNESS IN UTTAR PRADESH

Authorities Anxious

LUCKNOW, May 14 (UPI): A recent review of the crime situation and the general aspect of law and order in Uttar Pradesh reveals that a definite check has been imposed on the activities of professional criminals. There has, however, been no appreciable abatement yet in the spirit of lawlessness or defiance of authority which has been rampant of late. This problem has been receiving anxious consideration of the police authorities in the State.

The Mathura District reported the case of an assault on a Police Sub-Inspector, who was also robbed of his revolver. A police constable and a Village Chaukidar were assaulted in the Gonda District when they were making inquiries about some bad characters.

Similarly in the Hardoi District a Sub-Inspector, two constables and a Thana Inspector were assaulted in the course of the execution of a warrant of arrest. The culprits were also alleged to have snatched the revolver of the Sub-Inspestor and shut the police party in a room, when one of the constables managed to escape and secure assistance from another village.

Very good work was reported to have been done by the police at Moradabad in connection with investigation into the cases and telephone and telegraph wire-cutting.

KARACHI, May 14 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. L. N. Palar, leader and five other members of the Indonesian mission to Moscow arrived here yesterday on their return journey to Djakarta.

NEED FOR GREATER EAST-WEST CULTURAL CONTACTS

Ramaswamy Ayyar's Solution For Political Malaise

POONA, May 14. (PTI).

SIR C. P. RAMASWAMY AYYAR, former Dewan of Travancore yesterday pleaded for greater cultural contacts between the East and the West. He believed that the solution for the political malaise which faced the world today and which the U. N. O. was trying to remedy lay in creasing cultural contacts and cultural sublimation.

Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Ayyar, who was speaking at the spring lecture series on "cultural synthesis between the East and the West" said that each culture was particularistic and had its own special features, but essentially culture was universal in character, "Let us cultivate it", he pleaded.

CHARACTERISTICS

Defining culture as a way of looking at life and livings, he analysed the essential characteristics of the Eastern and European and American culture of today and their differences. He said that while great Indian works of art, architecture and even the scriptures were anonymous, personality was the fundamental trait of European and American art and culture.

The other aspect was the objectivity of outlook on nature and terms of philosophy. There again the objective facts of existence that struck the person were expressed in his philosophy and he named Mr. Dewey, the American philosopher, as an outstanding example of that chool. That objectivity he said, had resulted in wonderful scientific discoveries, side by side with that came realism and humanism.

He said he was glad to see that today increasing interest was being taken in Europe and America in Eastern culture. Some of the finest work on Upanishadas was being done at the Stanford, Yale and other American universities. Some of the rarest pieces of Chinese art were to be found in museums in Canada and France.

The characteristics of the Eastern thought he said, were "daring or courage" in the matter of speculation. Coupled with that was tolerance and hospitality of thought. Another characteristic of the Eastern culture was the belief in essential continuity of life.

IN A CHINA SHOP

By Taurus

I FEEL that I have done my good deed for today, and what is more it is a deed which deserves to be published and embellished. I was waiting for a bus and that can be quite an unpleasant thing in the hot weather. There are a number of beggars at Mahim who insist on sticking their fingers into every part of your anatomy in their desire to catch your attention and touch your purse. There was one in particular, rather better looking than the usual run And he was also quite fit. From what he told us, his claim to help was the remarkable number of daughters that he had and his inability to earn a living I do not know who was to blame for this.

As the bus was long in coming and this chap's importunities grew painfully whining, I cursed the bus system, the city police, the municipality and the government for subjecting us to this mental torture. But just as my mind was turning over for fresh expressions, my eye glimpsed in the middle of the road, about twenty yards away, a young fellow struggling hard to drag a hand-cart along. It was a case that needed help, and I, though I say it with all proper modesty, am very sensitive to this kind of appeal. Normally a man of no words (Except when the tongue is loosened by the usual chemical processes) this symbol of man's effort always holds my attention, and more important confers eloquence on me. I pointed out to the beggar the heroic figure of that single man who preferred to sweat in the heat rather than beg. It was, I said following every minister who has ever spoken, a great witness to the dignity of labour. Now that man appealed to all that was noble in us. One could not withhold one's admiration and help to such a person.

Without another word, the man moved off and gave the other a hand.

But before he came back, my bus came and took me off. His good deed was thus twice blessed, it was help given in real need; and it was without mercenary reward.

SPECIAL CURRENCY FOR HAJ PILGRIMS

Pak Facilities

KARACHI, May 14 (PTI-Reuter) The State Bank of Pakistan, it is understood, will shortly issue special currency notes for the use of Haj pilgrims from Pakistan. An ordinance to enable the State Bank to do so is now under the Government's consideration.

These special notes will be convertible into "rials" at Jedda where the National Bank of Pakistan will open branches to facilitate transaction in the two currencies.

It is stated that this step is being taken to counteract smugglers operations in converting sterling purchases in Pakistan in countries with devalued currency. Every pilgrim some time ago got seven hundred pounds and every pound could fetch a profit of four rupees if converted in devalued currency.

PLEA TO IMPLEMENT DELHI AGREEMENT

DACCA, May 14 (PTI): A joint statement by fourteen Congress M.L.A.s in the East Bengal Assembly, including leader of the Opposition, Mr. Basanta Kumar Das, has been issued appealing to all parties to implement the Indo-Pakistan Agreement.

The statement says: "Out of immeasurable sorrows, sufferings, sacrifices and agonies of millions of our unfortunate brothers and sisters on both sides of the borders, emerged the Indo-Pakistan Agreement on minorities. It is now abundantly clear that an overwhelming majority of the people of the both the States hopes that the historic agreement will prove to be a satisfactory solution of the difficult and delicate problem that faces us today.

CHAMPION CRY-BABY

WHEN Verne Sandusky began to weep at his troubles, he embarked on a record-breaking cry. After an hour, when he was still weeping, his wife sent for a doctor. Thirty minutes later an ambulance was asked to stand by, and a crowd began to jostle outside Verne's home. The neighbours were nearly crying with him. Three hours later, Verne dried up.

Laboratory tests show that it takes about thirty tears to make an ounce. No one could possibly weep a bucketful. Verne, with his spurt of sobbing, had shed about a third of a pint (an average teacupful), and had proved himself the world's champion crybaby. Next best was a quarter of a pint squeezed out by the winner of the craziest contest ever staged at Coney Island. In a crying marathon, the shedder of the most tears was offered a money prize and a silver championship cup. Scores of people lined up at the box office willing to weep their best and hundreds of others paid to watch the howling.

An orchestra played sad music, competitors were shown tragic films, and one was "ordered off" for secretly attempting to use an onion. Some entrants shed their tears by laughing rather than through pathos, but this was considered within the rules.

Afterwards, Mrs. May Winnington—an appropriate name since she proved the winner—broadcast her comments on a good cry. "Two can cry better than one," she said. "The other people helped me lots this afternoon, and I'm sure crying must be good for you—I feel fine."

Apart from the beneficial relief of nervous tension, tears are antiseptic and germ-killing by virtue of a ferment they contain called "lysozyme". You could dilute tears six million times with water and the lysozyme would still be sufficiently powerful to kill certain microbes.

MUTT AND JEFF—That's What Jeff Gets For Being Strong On His Double Negatives By BUD FISHER

WELL, DID YA LAND A JOB YET?
THERE AINT NO JOBS FOR MEN, MUTT! THEY WANT WOMEN! MAIDS, COOKS AND SUCH!
WE CAN'T GO ON LIKE THIS! YOU WITHOUT WORK! C'MERE!
WHAT ARE YA GONNA DO?
I'M GONNA UNDRESS YOU!
MUTT, NIX! SUPPOSE A WOMAN IS READIN' THIS?
STOP SQUAWKING! HOLD STILL!
NOT BAD! NOT BAD AT ALL!
AW, MUTT! NOW LOOK AT WHAT YA DID!
Fisher

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